

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 2237.

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**NOTICE.**—On and after the 1st of October, the STAMPED EDITION of THE ATHENÆUM Journal will be DISCONTINUED. The IMPRESSED STAMP on NEWSPAPERS being ABOLISHED. Copies of THE ATHENÆUM from that date, if sent by post, will be subject to a charge of One Halfpenny, instead of One Penny as heretofore.

The Price of THE ATHENÆUM is Threepence per copy; if sent by post, Threepence Halfpenny.

\* Orders received by all Booksellers and News-agents, and at the Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

September 21 to 28.

President—His Grace the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.  
Presidents of Departments: Jurisprudence—Hon. Lord Neaves; Education—Lyons Playfair, Esq., C.B. F.R.S. LL.D. M.P.; Health—Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C.B. C.E.; Economy and Trade—Sir William Armstrong, C.B. F.R.S. &c.  
Papers to be read must be sent in by September 14.  
Tickets, Prospectuses, and Particulars may be had of the Secretaries, at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; or at 15, Royal Arcade, Newcastle.  
Tourists' Tickets to Scotland will be available either going or returning. Return Tickets available for the whole time.

## ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

Director—Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, Bart. K.C.B.

During the Twentieth Session, 1870-71, which will commence on the 10th of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By E. Frankland, Ph.D. F.R.S.
2. Metallurgy. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, LL.D. F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining. By A. C. Ramsay, LL.D. F.R.S.
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsay, LL.D. F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics. By T. M. Goodere, M.A.
8. Physics. By Frederick Guthrie, B.A. Ph.D.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by the Rev. J. Haythorne Esq., M.A.

The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is 30s. in one sum, or entrance, or two annual payments of 20s., exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Frankland, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 3s. and 4s. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, Acting Mining Agents, and Managers may obtain Tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales grants Two Scholarships, and several others have also been established by Government.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply to the REGISTRAR, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—PRIZE ESSAY ON LOCAL TAXATION.**—WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., F.R.S., has placed in the hands of the Statistical Society FIFTY GUINEAS, to be awarded by the Council as a Prize for the best Essay on the Local Taxation of the United Kingdom.

Conditions of the Competition can be had on application to the Society, 12, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

W. NEWMARCH, F.R.S., President.

**RAY SOCIETY.**—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the RAY SOCIETY will be held at LIVERPOOL (during the week of the Meeting of the British Association), on FRIDAY, September 16, at 8 p.m.

H. T. STAINTON, Secretary.

## ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this SCHOOL will OPEN on the 1st of October.

Scholarships and Free Studentships are granted on Examination. Particulars respecting Terms of Admission may be learnt by applying, by letter, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, or by personal application to the Principal, at the School.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

SCHOOL.

Head Master—T. H. HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.

Vice Master—E. R. HOPKIN, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN for New Pupils on TUESDAY, September 20th, at 9.30 a.m. The School Session is divided into three equal Terms.

Fee, 7s. per Term, to be paid at the beginning of each Term. Gymnastics, Fencing, and Advanced Drawing, extra.

Junior Department—for Pupils between the ages of Seven and Nine, whose periods of work and of recreation in the Playground are so arranged as to differ from those of the older Boys. Fee for each Term, 4s. 6d., to be paid at the beginning of each Term.

Discipline is maintained without corporal punishment.

A Monthly Report of the progress and conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

The School is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the Courses of Instruction given in the School, with other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

August, 1870.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

ARCHITECTURE.—Professor T. HATYER LEWIS will commence his LECTURES on TUESDAY, October 11th. The Lectures will be given on two Courses, each of Two Terms.

Course A. on "FINE ART" every TUESDAY EVENING, from 5.30 to 6.30; and Course B. on "CONSTRUCTION" every TUESDAY EVENING, from 6.30 to 7.30.

Lithographic skeleton notes provided for the students.

For Circulars, containing the particulars, apply to John Robson, Esq., B.A., at the College, Gower-street, W.C.; or at the Professor's Office, 3, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

SESSION 1870-71.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, October 3rd. Introductory Lecture, at 3 p.m., by Berkeley Hill, Esq., F.R.C.S.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS will begin on TUESDAY, October 4th.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of SCIENCE will begin on TUESDAY, October 4th. Inaugural Lecture by Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., at 2 p.m.

The EVENING CLASSES for Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, History, shorthand, &c., will commence on MONDAY, October 10th.

The SCHOOL for BOYS, between the ages of Seven and Sixteen, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 20th.

Prospectuses of the various Departments of the College, containing full information respecting Classes, Fees, Days and Hours of Attendance, &c., and Copies of the Regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes open to competition by Students of the several Faculties, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

The Examination for the Medical Entrance Exhibitions will be held at the College on the 28th and 29th of September; that for the Andrews Entrance-Prizes (Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science), on the 28th and 29th of September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of the North-Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

August, 1870.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—NEW STUDENTS must present themselves on TUESDAY, October 4.

Three Classes of candidates for Holy Orders can now obtain the College Testamur.

A. Graduates in Arts of any British University, in three terms.

B. Associates of the Gen. Lit. Dep. of King's College, in six terms.

C. All duly qualified persons of 21 years of age, in six terms.

Two Studentships of 30s. for two years will be open for competition in October amongst those who are then entering this department.

There is also a Preparatory Class for those wishing to pass the entrance examination.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—NEW STUDENTS will be admitted on TUESDAY, October 4.

The department is thus divided:—

I. The Classical Division intended to prepare students for the Universities, Holy Orders, and the Bar, as well as for appointments in the Civil Service.

II. The Modern Division, which provides a system of liberal education (including English, Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and freehand Drawing), and prepares students for the Military Examinations.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES.—NEW STUDENTS will be admitted on TUESDAY, October 4.

These Lectures are adapted for those who wish to enter the Architectural, Engineering, or Mining Professions, or who wish to engage in manufacturing or chemical processes.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE EVENING CLASSES.—These CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, October 10, in Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Weaving, Mathematics, Commerce, Drawing, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Mechanics, Physiology, Botany, Physics, Zoology, Logic, Political Economy, Meteorology, Geology, Law, and Public Speaking.

The Prospectus will be forwarded, free of expense, by application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary; or the Syllabus of Lectures, price 7d., per post.

## KING'S COLLEGE.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—THE WINTER SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY, October 3, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Prof. WOOD, at Three p.m.

Scholarships.—Students entering the Medical Department of this College in October, 1870, will have the exclusive privilege of contending for two Scholarships of 20s. each, for three years. These Scholarships are given for proficiency in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, and English.

Five Medical Scholarships are awarded at the close of each Winter Session for proficiency in professional subjects, viz. one of 40s. for two years, one of 30s. for one year, and three of 20s. for one year.

Endowed Prizes of the value of 20s., 10s., and 4s. 6d. each, and College Prizes of the value of 50s., are annually awarded.

For further information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE SCHOOL.

NEW PUPILS will be ADMITTED on TUESDAY, September 20.

I. Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature.

This division is intended to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of the College, and for the Learned Professions.

2. Division of Modern Instruction.

This division is intended to prepare Pupils for general and mercantile pursuits, for the Department of Engineering and Architecture in the College, for the Military Academies, and for the Royal Navy and Commercial Marine.

3. Lower School.

This division includes Boys over eight years of age, and is intended to give a complete course of education up to such a point as will prepare them to enter with advantage the two or three senior divisions.

For information apply personally, or by letter marked outside "Prospectus," to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

THE SESSION 1870-71 will commence on TUESDAY, the 12th of October, when the Supplemental Scholarship and other Examinations will be proceeded with, as laid down in the Prospectus.

The Examination for Matriculation in the several Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, and in the Department of Engineering, will be held on FRIDAY, the 21st of October.

Further information, and Copies of the Prospectus, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President.

WM. LUFTON, M.A., Registrar.

Queen's College, Galway, August 22, 1870.

## OWENS COLLEGE.—SESSION 1870-1.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

Professors.

Greek—J. G. Greenwood, B.A.  
Latin—A. S. Wilkins, M.A.

English Language and Literature A. W. Ward, M.A.  
Ancient and Modern History Mathematics—Thomas Barker, M.A.

Natural Philosophy—Balfour Stewart, LL.D. F.R.S.  
Physical Laboratory—Balfour Stewart, LL.D. F.R.S.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering Osborn  
Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing Reynolds, M.A.

Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy W. Stanley Jevons, M.P.  
Political Economy Professor T. Theodores.

Jurisprudence and Law—James Bryce, D.C.L.  
Chemistry—H. E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D. F.R.S. F.C.S.

Chemical Laboratory—H. E. Roscoe, B.A. F.R.S.  
Natural History—W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.

Oriental Languages Professor T. Theodores.  
Modern Languages Professor T. Theodores.

Free-Hand Drawing—Mr. William Walker.

The SESSION commences on the 3rd of OCTOBER NEXT. Persons seeking admission as Students must be not under 14 years of age, and must produce satisfactory Testimonials of good character.

The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of admitting Students on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, THURSDAY, the 29th, and FRIDAY, the 30th inst., from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Prospectuses of the Course of Instruction may be obtained at the College, and at the principal Booksellers; or they will be forwarded on application being made by letter. "The Owens College Calendar," price 2s. 6d. (by post, 2s. 9d.), containing full information on all matters relating to the College, is now ready, and may be obtained as stated above. There are several Entrance Exhibitions, particulars of which will be sent on application.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

## OWENS COLLEGE.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT.—A PHYSICAL LABORATORY, under the direction of Professor BALFOUR STEWART, LL.D., F.R.S., for the instruction of Students in Practical Physics, will be OPENED at the commencement of the Session in OCTOBER. Additional Lecture Courses will be given in this Department during the Session.

For further details, see the Prospectus, which will be sent on application.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—WINTER SESSION, 1870-71.

The Lectures and Clinical Instruction in the Wards will begin on MONDAY, October 3rd.

For particulars apply to HENRY ARNOTT, Dean.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY AND DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, 32, Soho-square.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 5th.

LECTURES.

Mechanical Dentistry—Mr. Robert Hepburn, L.D.S., on Wednesday, at 7 p.m.

Metallurgy in its Application to Dental Purposes—Mr. G. H. Makins, M.R.C.S. F.C.S., on Friday, at 6.30 p.m.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence in MAY, 1871.

Dental Surgery and Pathology—Mr. Cartwright, F.R.C.S. L.D.S., at 8 a.m.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human and Comparative)—Mr. Ibbotson, F.R.C.S. L.D.S., at 8 a.m.

General Fee for Special Lectures required by the Curriculum, 10s. 15s.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON.

Monday, 9 a.m. .. Mr. Fox .. Mr. Moog.

Tuesday, .. Mr. Underwood .. Mr. Medwin.

Wednesday, .. Mr. Gregson .. Mr. Harding.

Thursday, .. Mr. Coleman .. Mr. Lane.

Friday, .. Mr. Charles Rogers .. Mr. Bartlett.

Saturday, .. Mr. Hepburn .. Mr. A. Hill.

Dental House-Surgeon—Mr. Milward Harding, who attends daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Fee for Two Years' Hospital Practice required by the Curriculum, 10s. 15s.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Dental Officer of the day, or the Treasurer, Mr. S. CARTWRIGHT.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

SESSION 1870-71.

This College supplies, as far as practicable, a complete Course of Instruction in Science applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be claimed broadly under the heads of CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, MINING, ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.

The Course of Instruction is recognized by the Secretary of State for India as qualifying for Appointments in the Engineering Department.

There are Four Royal Scholarships, of the value of 50s. each yearly, with Free Education, including Laboratory Instruction, tenable for two years. Two become vacant each year. They are given to Students who have been a year in the College. There are also Nine Exhibitions attached to the College, of the yearly value of 50s. each, with Free Education and Laboratory Instruction, tenable for three years. Three become vacant each year. These are awarded at the Annual May Examinations of the Science and Art Department.

The Fees are 2s. for each Course, or 10s. for all the Courses of each year, with the exception of Laboratory, the Fee for which is 12s. for the full Course of Nine Months, or 2s. per Month.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

Applied Mathematics. Mechanism and Machinery, Descriptive Geometry, Geometrical, Mechanical and Engineering Drawing, Experimental Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Botany, Zoology, Geology and Palaeontology, Mining, Surveying, Agriculture.

The Laboratory is Open for Instruction in Practical Chemistry, Metallurgy and Assaying, from Ten to Four o'clock on every day except Saturdays and Holidays.

The Session commences on MONDAY, October 3rd, at 10.30 a.m. Programmes may be obtained on application to the Registrar, Royal College of Science, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. BURN.

## HYDE PARK COLLEGE.

115, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE.

The JUNIOR TERM begins SEPTEMBER 12th.

Prospectuses may be had on application.



**LEICESTER FREE LIBRARY.—LIBRARIAN.**

The Committee are prepared to receive Applications for the Office of LIBRARIAN for this Institution, which is intended to be opened in about two months. The Salary will be 100*l.* a year, with an increase of 5*l.* at the end of each of the first four years. A person experienced in the management of a Library will be preferred.

Applications, stating Age and Experience, accompanied by Testimonials, to be sent to me on or before 31st September instant.

By order, SAMUEL STONE, Town Clerk.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, DARLINGTON.**

—WANTED, a TEACHER, competent to earn Payments on Results (Ed. Department, South Kensington), to take charge of Classes in two or more of the following subjects: Inorganic Chemistry, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Geology, and Botany.—Address, stating Salary required, F. W. ARSON, 4, Grange-terrace, Darlington.

**LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS,**

Union-road, Clapham-rise.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, September 15, when Classes will be formed for French, German, Italian, Latin, History, Mathematics, English Literature, Drawing, Singing, Music, &c. The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October.

**LADIES' COLLEGE, DUFFIELD HOUSE, Lower**

of Norwood. House large, and standing in its own grounds. Liberal Table, with Home Comforts, and most careful Training. Professors attend for Literature, the Languages, and Accomplishments. Scientific Lectures each alternate week. A Riding Master attends. Fees inclusive, 40, 50, or 100 guineas.—Apply to the Principals, Mrs. and Miss RICHARDSON. The Classes will (D. V.) RE-ASSEMBLE the 15th September.

**MALVERN COLLEGE.—In December next**

FOUR OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, two Classical, two Mathematical, will be completed for, tenable only in the Boarding Houses, each of the value of 50*l.* and, if required, a free nomination.

These Scholarships are tenable for One Year, but the holders are eligible for future Scholarships if under the limit of age.

Candidates must have been Members of the School for not less than one term, and must not on the 1st of December have exceeded their fourteenth year.

The Next Term will commence on Saturday, the 24th of September.

For further information apply to the Head Master.

**HARROW PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

Head Master—The Rev. C. H. TANDY, M.A.

ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIPS tenable in the Public School.

Boys are also prepared for Eton, Winchester, Rugby, &c.

The SCHOOL re-assembled on FRIDAY, 9th September.

**MILL HILL SCHOOL, Middlesex.—**

Head Master—R. WEYMOUTH, Esq. D. Litt. and M.A.

Fellow of University College, London;

Member of Council of Philological Society, &c.

Second Master—J. H. TAYLOR, Esq. M.A. of Queen's Coll., Oxford;

B.A. and Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge;

First Chancellor's Assistant in 1868.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 22nd.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Hon. Sec. the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

**DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, near**

LONDON.

Principal—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll. London.

At the above-named School, Pupils of from seven to eighteen years of age receive a sound and careful Education, and are prepared for the Universities, the Civil Service and commercial pursuits. The domestic and scholastic arrangements are on the most liberal scale. The House is very large, and is surrounded by above seven acres of ground, the greater part of which is appropriated to the Playgrounds and Cricket-Field. The youngest boys form a separate Preparatory Department.

School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 15.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School, and from Messrs. Relfe Brothers, School Booksellers, 6, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, E.C.

**EDUCATION.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The**

late Principal (Married) of a Public School in connexion with the London University receives PUPILS and BOARDERS at his Residence, and Prepares for Public Schools, Universities, and various Military and Civil Service Examinations.—For terms, references, &c., address C. R., Messrs. Hatchard & Co., 157, Piccadilly, W.

**EDUCATION.—ENDOWED GRAMMAR**

SCHOOL, founded 1580, for the Sons of Gentlemen of limited income exclusively. Board and superior Education, including printed books, 25 Guineas annually on the Foundation. TWO VACANCIES at Michaelmas.—Address HEAD MASTER, care of Messrs. Reeves, 113, Chancery-lane.

**ST. PAUL'S, STONY STRATFORD.**

Terms: 45 Guineas a year, no Extras whatever.

Education mainly adapted to the requirements of Sons of Clergymen and of Gentlemen with moderate incomes.

There has been an average of 100 Boys at St. Paul's for many years; and Accommodation is now provided for 40 new Boys. There are seven regular, and two Visiting Masters, of whom six are University Men.

The Religious Teaching is exclusively Church of England. Further information may be obtained by applying to the Rev. the WARDEN, St. Paul's, Stony Stratford.

**PENSIONNAT G. MEUSER, for Young Gentle-**

men, à Nyon, près Genève, Switzerland.

For Prospectuses, containing full information of the Courses of Instruction given in this Establishment, with other particulars, apply to Mr. G. MEUSER, Nyon, Canton de Vaud, Suisse.

**EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND.—Modern**

Languages, Highest Classics, and Mathematics.—In the beginning of OCTOBER, the schoolmaster, M. DELESSERT, will be transferred to more spacious premises, beautifully situated on the banks of the lake at LA TOUR, near Vevey.—Apply for further particulars until the 1st of October, to Prof. DELESSERT, Château de Lutry (Vaud, Switzerland). Highest references.

**W. C. BENNETT'S LECTURES.—Dr. W. C.**

BENNETT is prepared to receive applications for his LECTURES on Napoleon the Third—The Rise of Prussia—England out of England—The American Poets—The Poetry of Home—The New Education Bill—and other subjects: a List of which will be forwarded on application.—Address Hyde Cottage, Hyde Vale, Greenwich, S.E.

**MISS LOUISA DREWRY'S COURSES of**

HISTORY (Ancient Greece), English Language and Literature (the beginning of the Course), Critical Study of English Literature (Shakespeare's "Fair Queen," Book I.), and English Reading and Composition, will re-commence EARLY in OCTOBER.—143, KING HENRY'S ROAD, Upper Avenue-road, N.W.

**GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—**

Dr. HEINEMANN, Professor of German at the Crystal Palace School of Art and Science, will RESUME his Class and Private Teaching in SEPTEMBER.—For terms, &c., apply, by letter only, to Dr. H., 21, Northumberland-place, Baywater.

**WANTED A SITUATION as COMPANION**

to a LADY, or to take charge of a Widow's Household and Family. Advertiser is past middle age, but of active habits; long experience, and can be much highly recommended. A large Salary not so much an object as a comfortable Home.—Address G. F., care of the Rev. E. Rudge, Witley, Surrey.

**CLASSICS and MODERN LANGUAGES.—A**

GENTLEMAN, educated on the Continent, of many years' experience, and most successful both as a Professor of Languages and private Tutor, has a few hours disengaged. Could attend a SCHOOL at a distance twice a week. Unexceptionable references.—Polvorcort, 100, Brompton-road, S.W.

**AN OXFORD GRADUATE wishes for some**

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT, or to join a bonâ fide Literary Speculation. Could introduce a little capital.—Address H. D., care of Housekeeper, 1, Mitre-court, Temple.

**REPORTER.—WANTED, on a Weekly Paper in**

the Midland Counties, a REPORTER. He must be capable of giving full as well as condensed Reports, and must also be a good Paraphraser.—Address M. J. E., Mr. White, 23, Fleet-street, London.

**REPORTER, SUB-EDITOR, &c.—A Man of**

Education and Experience, a verbatim Short-hand Writer, wishes for EMPLOYMENT during the Parliamentary recess, either on a Newspaper or as Secretary to a Literary or Public Man. High recommendations and Moderate Terms.—Address X. X. X., 93, Stanley-street, S.W.

**A SUB-EDITOR of Experience of Leading Daily**

Newspapers is in Liberty. Lender Writer and Descriptive Reporter.—Address J. H. A., 27, York-street, Chesham-hill-road, Manchester.

**A LITERARY GENTLEMAN, on the Staff of**

two very successful Publications, and well acquainted with Editorial Duties, desires additional Employment as EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, or CONTRIBUTOR on moderate terms.—X. Y. Z., Deacon's, Lendenhall-street.

**THE PRESS.—The Advertiser, who has had many**

years' experience as a Summary and Leader Writer on the Provincial Daily Press, is open to an ENGAGEMENT in that capacity, or as Sub-Editor on a First-class Daily. Could undertake the entire Management or Editorship of a Weekly. A competent Dramatic and Art Critic. The highest professional references as to ability and character.—Address X. Y. Z., Messrs. Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, London.

**PRESS.—An Experienced JOURNALIST desires**

a RE-ENGAGEMENT, or to connect himself with a Weekly or a Magazine. Highest references.—S. F., care of Mr. Woodcock, 5, New Inn, Strand, London.

**BONUS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has some time**

disengaged, will give a BONUS to any one introducing him to LITERARY EMPLOYMENT. Newspaper Articles, &c.—Address L.L.D., 184, Lendenhall-street, City.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A**

REPORTER, acquainted with every detail of Newspaper Work, desires a SITUATION on a Provincial Paper. Age 36. Good references.—Address A. C. C., Valley Farm, Great Clacton, Essex.

**TO PROPRIETORS OF PROVINCIAL NEWS-**

PAPERS.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN, who has been attached to the London Press for nearly twenty years, would be glad to contribute a Weekly or Bi-weekly ARTICLE to a PROVINCIAL PAPER on the General Topics of the Day, especially Literature, Theatricals, Music, &c.—Address, stating terms, &c., to B. L., care of the Porter, Barnard's Inn, Holborn.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

## LITERATURE

*Liverpool. Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, September, 1870.*

FROM Exeter last year to Liverpool this, is a great change for the British Association. It is from the Cloisters to the Mart; from silence and past memories to the noise of tongues and active present occurrences. Liverpool is, in a certain sense, old; but it is only from the last century that it dates its dignity of being the *second eye* of Lancashire.

It is one of the advantages of Liverpool that it has a name for the derivation of which there are a dozen, perhaps a score, of suggestions. Conversation and controversy are thus rendered more easy. Men have quarrelled over the meaning of this name, and antagonistic correspondents of learned journals have fought for their several ideas with an amenity that has borne some close resemblance to ill-temper. We suppose it may have occurred to a few of these gentlemen that the famous heraldic bird, called the Lever—that is, so-called in heraldry, but nowhere else,—may have had something to do with this much-vexed question. In nature, which is quite a different thing from heraldry, the Lever would seem to be the Blue Duck, once common in Lancashire; still well known in Lancashire blazonry. In the latter case, the Blue Duck becomes the Lever. A family of the name bore the bird on their shield. The Levers of Liverpool had for arms, argent, a lever azure, beak and legs gules. If this be not our old friend the Blue Duck, it is nothing, or anything. The Pool in which that respectable bird was once to be found in numbers to excite ecstasy in the most cautious of sportsmen, used to be much talked of by that well-remembered individual, the “oldest inhabitant.” But then, persons who had no respect for “oldest inhabitants” refused to accept the connexion of Lever, or Blue Duck, with the Pool. They said that there were several pools, and that Lither-pool indicated the *lower* pool, on, near, or about which the city was built. But, again, a city so noted for what may be mildly called its *bumptiousness* was more likely to take the upper than the lower pool. After all, the best starting-point from which to descry some sort of meaning is to look at the first document in which the place is written down. Here we have it, in the Charter granted by Henry the Second. One might almost suppose that that monarch, who was not without humour (occasionally it was very ill-humour indeed), must have had some foresight of the establishing of such things as learned journals, in which etymological subjects, and the derivation of names especially, would be very much discussed. If Henry was really sagacious of that quarry from so far, he could not more effectually have puzzled posterity than he has done in the document to which one naturally resorts in order to discover if Liverpool was Liverpool, or by what other name it may have been called, in 1173. “Know ye,” said the King, “that the whole estuary of the Mersey shall be for ever a port of the sea.” This is clear, intelligible, and not without a dash of poetry in the enunciation. When, however, etymologists come to the name, they are flung on

their backs; for the place is described as one “which the Lyrpul men call Litherpul.” So St. Albans was a place which the St. Albans men called Little London, but in the latter case we can distinguish the true word from the slang. We suppose that the Lyrpul men were referred to correctly, and that Litherpul was a corrupt form of the proper name. However this may be, the fact of what the Lyrpul men did call their town is recorded in the Charter; and Robert, Bishop of London, and Thomas the Chancellor, have put their hand to the record as witnesses. Till the matter is settled, let us stick to the Blue Duck, the Lever of heraldry. For want of a better origin, the Liverpoolians need not be ashamed of the source of the name by which their town is now known.

Although Henry the Second made the estuary of the Mersey a port of the sea for ever, many years elapsed before Liverpool grew into notice. Fuller has not a word to give to it; he ignores the place altogether. In the reign of William the Third it was but a townlet, slowly making itself. In 1699 the Lyrpul men thought their place, which had so nobly resisted Prince Rupert, was worthy of being something more than a chapel-of-ease to Walton, which was two miles off: they asserted that Liverpool was large enough to be a parish of itself. Their assertion was allowed, and William the Third raised the town to the dignity of a parish. From that year, 1699, Liverpool has flourished and extended into several parishes. Its prosperity was of rapid growth. In thirteen years from its being parochialized, it had a newspaper, as well as a parish church, of its own. In 1712, the *Liverpool Courant* was started, under the editorship of a Mr. Terry. It appeared twice a week, and was made up less of Lancashire news than of news for Lancashire people, consisting chiefly of abstracts from the London papers. The metropolitan half-sheets of that time were themselves made up of foreign news. There was a wonderfully dry letter from the Hague,—a few paragraphs that seemed to be flung together from various corners of Europe, because they were worth nothing,—and pleasant accounts of how the Londoners could not stir half a mile beyond the outskirts without being robbed and stripped naked, perhaps brutally murdered, by footpads or mounted highwaymen, whose ultimate inevitable ride in a cart to Tyburn gallows was told in a couple of sharp, business-like lines, as a gratifying matter of fact. Such local news as was given in the *Courant* is of interest now, for it enables us to mark the progress of the place and of the port. In one number, containing three days' news, the *Courant* notifies the circumstance of “one ship arrived,” and of another, outward-bound for Dublin. The great port of departure for the Irish capital at that time was Parkgate, on the Dee, near Chester. One of the two advertisements in the same number of the *Courant* shows that one lady at least in London had discovered the growing importance of Liverpool, and the new field which it offered to those whose old pastures had ceased to yield means whereby to live. The advertiser in question announces herself as a governess, or female teacher, from London. Reading and writing are not the only things she undertakes to impart. Young ladies who are now taught, or who at all events believe, that Life is one

of pleasures and not of duties, may laugh their bright little laugh of scorn at this London governess when she informs the Liverpool ladies, in a somewhat *robe-de-chambre* style of grammar, that “she learneth young gentlewomen to mark, work, point, make plain work, flourishing, embroidery and dressing of heads, after the newest mode and to the best advantage.” Excellent woman! and fit to add more witchery to the Lancashire Witches! But those times were singular. Butlers stated among their qualifications that they could play on the flute and violin; clerks had a better chance of attaining to office-stools if they could handle a fiddle with dexterity; and a young nobleman going abroad advertised for half-a-dozen fellows who knew the “hoboy,” and could discourse music to him, in unison, as he traversed the seas, ascended the Rhine, or sailed on Como or Lucerne.

When the *Courant* was fairly established, and Liverpool was a parish, the next thing thought necessary and profitable was a dock. The inhabitants got parliamentary permission to construct one, and by 1720 we hear of a hundred and twenty vessels belonging to the port of Liverpool. A century and a half earlier all the shipping of the place consisted only of a few barks, which altogether amounted to little more than a couple of hundred tons. This, however, was in proportion to the population. In the latter half of the sixteenth century, Liverpool counted less than a hundred and forty householders and cottagers. Half that number were employed on the seas. Riches did not come till long after. As late as the middle of last century there was but a single carriage in the town, and that belonged to an old lady. But, at that time, the timber was ripe out of which scores of carriages were about to be constructed. London had given up the slave trade; metropolitan merchants had a spice of morality in them. As soon as they discovered readier ways to wealth than by dealing in human flesh, they left the old paths, as paths of iniquity, and took to pleasanter, more proper, and more profitable ways. What London left, Liverpool took up with. She had for competitor rich and righteous Bristol, which had been a slave-dealing city as early as the halcyon days when she could kidnap a ship-full of Saxon boys and girls, send them over to Ireland for the service and pleasure of Irish chiefs, and receive in return heaps of ill-earned gold. Liverpool, envying modern Bristol, entered heartily into the trade in human flesh. When the first ship sailed from Liverpool to Africa, there was assured hope in the tender hearts of the owners that untold dollars would grow out of the traffic, but they never dreamed of the balances that would be embarrassing their bankers for lack of room wherein to store them. Pactolus flowed through their gardens, depositing gold-dust of a “blood-red hue,” as the song has it. Wives and daughters were radiant with the wealth made out of the lives of men, women, girls and boys, who had the misfortune to be African and not Liverpool born. The songs and the dances and the luxurious living of Liverpool sprang from the groans and anguish and horrible sufferings of the slaves bought and sold by Liverpool merchants. The traffic had its warmest supporters in the local historians. There is something exquisitely sardonic in the complacent remark of one of

these writers, who, even after the traffic was declared to be illegal, said of it, with a lingering love for the abominable thing, that "however repugnant it may have been to the feelings of humanity, it was productive of opulence." Such was the *non olet* sort of morality applied to matters of very ill savour.

Riches constituted excuse and justification. What a pity it would be to check a trade which soon brought a quarter of a million annually into Liverpool, where the merchants subsequently boasted that they alone carried on more than half of that lucrative traffic! For the African and West Indian trade were built those splendid docks which are now used for nobler and not less lucrative purposes. As in Sussex there are still quaint old houses in picturesque but secluded positions, where local tradition says that large fortunes were made by smuggling and a chivalrous disregard of life, so, in Liverpool, report used to ring the changes upon names whose owners built up colossal wealth by unscrupulous perseverance in the slave trade. The virtuous George Frederick Cooke, when too drunk to articulate intelligibly on the stage at Liverpool, was met with cries of "Apology! apology!" The tipsy representative of *Richard* gravely walked down to the foot-lights, looked the Liverpool merchants and their ladies in the face and said, with a haughty scorn and a halting logic, "Apology! from me to you? Why, there isn't a brick in your town that is not cemented with the blood of a slave!"

Riches, in the case of Liverpool, did not bring with them any measure of refinement. Down to a comparatively recent period bears were baited at the election of Mayors. The ceremony was, perhaps, symbolical of the sort of life his worship was likely to have of it during his year of office. Despite the brutality of these baitings, where the bear was less of a beast than any of his enemies, ladies attended in great numbers, and joined in the procession to church afterwards! It was a mercy that the bear was not made to go to church too. After one of the bull-baits that made lively the Liverpool season of 1782, and at which ladies attended, like Spanish donnas at a *Tauromachia*, the beast behaved so well that the biped brutes cast a halter of honour round his throat, and took him lovingly with them into the box circle of the royal theatre! This was the rude time when no lady in Liverpool dared walk abroad with a nosegay in her breast, as was then the fashion. However well attended she might be, she was sure to be assailed by ruffians, who made a point to tear away the flowers, and carry off with them any article of value that could be easily secured. From men and manners of this quality has sprung a slang which would fill a dictionary of its own. We do not profess any intimate acquaintance with it; we cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a *Dickey-Sam*, or why all over Lancashire a horse is called a *cow*—a word which, everywhere else where slang prevails, is the cant term for a thousand pounds.

In the last century, moral philosophers thought that Liverpool rudeness might be cured by holding the mirror up to nature on the stage. It was tried, with indifferent success and much opposition. The Liverpool stage has gone through all the varieties of fortune, and indeed of misfortune, which belong to the history of provincial theatres generally. The

local Thespian of the last century was a Mr. Kearns, who used yearly to bring his strollers for a brief sojourn—and for business—in the great commercial city. Gibson was the first reformer who gave respectability to the profession by opening a permanent little theatre in Drury Lane, as the place was appropriately named. It could hold 70*l.*, as the stage slang says; but it seldom or never did; and then the Dissenters bought it, and filled it to the ceiling with people who delighted to hear of Liverpool delinquencies, and how difficult the rich man would find it to make good his entry into the kingdom of Heaven. Exactly a hundred years ago, great efforts were being made to bring about what was afterwards accomplished—the erection of a suitable theatre in Williamson Square.

Other theatres have since raised their heads, and with floods of capricious fortune have found it more or less difficult to keep their heads above water. Williamson Square Theatre is the old classical house, around which hang the more cherished memories of the local drama. Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, and the yearly Sunday dinner of the managers, are all the better for the bequest left by Gibson, who did not live to see the new house completed. In the latter, Miss Farren made her first, and John Palmer, "plausible Jack," his last appearance. On that stage the beautiful future Countess of Derby sprang into bright dramatic life, and found herself famous. On the same stage, Palmer was stricken down by sudden death; and out of the solemn circumstance has been woven a story which wants nothing but truth to make it instructive. It is amazing to find how falsehood has been deliberately adopted in order to tack a moral on to Palmer's death. At the present moment the falsehood lives, and an attempt is made to show the naughtiness of the drama by the assertion that Palmer fell dead on the stage after uttering the words (in *'The Stranger'*) "There is another and a better world." If this had been true it would have proved nothing. Palmer died in the performance of his ordinary duty. The truth is, that Palmer, in June, 1798, left London, depressed by the death of his wife and of the most dearly loved of his sons. This double loss, and the anxiety he felt for the rest of his children, now dependent on him alone, seriously affected his health. On the night he played the *Stranger*, for the last time, he was overwhelmed by the thoughts of those dear dead and of the equally dear living. He had long passed the scene in which the words occur, on uttering which he is said to have instantly fallen dead. He was in the middle of the opening scene in the fourth act, when to a query referring to his wife, put by *Steinfurt*, played by Whitfield, he answered, "I love her still." He then replied to the question as to his children, "I left them at a small town hard by." The words fell falteringly from his lips, and as soon as Palmer had uttered them he fell dead at Whitfield's feet. This is the simple truth, and it is worth the telling, because it continues to be perverted, for the sake of pointing a moral which is altogether inapplicable. Deaths like that of Palmer on the Liverpool stage are not uncommon, but they are not peculiar to members of the dramatic profession. In England, Spiller, Bond, Cassel, Baddeley, Margaret Woffington and Harley died on the stage, or after being

attacked upon it by apoplexy or paralysis. Bricourt, Mondory and Monfleury are among the French actors who have died of similar attacks; and the greatest of all English players, Betterton, died soon after the attack which he experienced on his benefit night, when playing *Melantius*, in *'The Maid's Tragedy.'*

Neither the Stage nor any other amusement ever diverted Liverpool men from that serious end and aim of life,—money, and what it brings with it. One's breath is almost taken away when the cotton statistics are being read. Imagination sees the Pelion of it piled upon Ossa, and these upon Olympus, and the mountain still growing in height and breadth, and gold being coined out of it faster than the stamp could give it circulating value at the Mint. No wonder that the old prosperous farmers who had (in these days it was so) risen from being industrious labourers, put their children in the "manufacturing line." The fields thus sent their sons to Liverpool; but Liverpool was not unbeneficial to the fields. Holt states in his *'Survey'* that a farmer who died in 1795, remembered that the first load of night-soil brought from Liverpool into the country part of the shire was by his father, "who was paid for carting it the same price that theretofore had been paid for carting away this nuisance and throwing it into the Mersey." There is a certain sort of propriety in the fact that Lancashire was the first English county in which the potato was grown; for John Hawkins, the dealer in slaves (the article which, with cotton, subsequently enriched Liverpool beyond all conception), got in 1565 the first potatoes for ship provisions from Santa Fé, in New Spain. He introduced them into Ireland, whence they came into Lancashire, where curious chance promoted the cultivation of other useful and profitable vegetables. In 1756 we brought over from Canada the French neutrals in the war of the period. They resided some years in Liverpool, and, according to the fashion of their *cuisine* and the sanction of their appetites, they required so many vegetables that the prices went up in the markets for such things. This led to increase of production, and Liverpool was long famous for its good supply of fresh vegetables. In enriching the land for such purposes every sort of experiment was resorted to. Even mussels were applied to the forcing of the earth to bring forth fruits more abundantly. But it was found that mussels helped the land only to one crop, and then left it "seedy" and weakened. Accordingly this method of farming was called by agricultural wits *dram-husbandry*! Liverpool imports, among a host of other things, that now precious, yet once almost useless drug,—madder. The value of madder went up marvellously after the discovery of dyeing cotton a Turkey red. From a mere nominal price it rose to one varying from 50*s.* to 6*l.* a cwt. As England imports nearly 300,000 cwt. of madder and madder-root, it might be supposed that Turkey-red was your only wear; but madder is applied to more uses than we have space to mention.

Liverpool has its intellectual glories as well as its material possessions. With the city the name of William Roscoe will be for ever connected. He was the son of a tavern-keeper; but the gentleman was innate in him, and his tastes could not but lead him to what he became. He laboured amid the turmoil of



Liverpool, its pursuits, passions, triumphs and calamities, as calmly as if he had been far away from the distracting din of men and their antagonisms; but there is something melancholy in the fact that, after all his intellectual labours, he made shipwreck of his fortunes by embarking and failing in business as a banker. It is painful to contemplate the author of 'Lorenzo de' Medici' and 'Leo the Tenth,' whose wealth as well as learning had been turned to the best purposes, meekly accepting 100*l.* a year from the Royal Literary Fund. We cannot say that George Stubbs, the animal painter, of Liverpool, in the last and beginning of the present century, was to Art what Roscoe was to Literature, but he was the foremost painter of his day in limning a horse; though his excellence was denied by critics who had tried to paint horses and could never succeed.

Liverpool had been for a long time great and flourishing, before it was thought worth while to raise it, as it were, to the peerage. The county had furnished names which peers were proud to wear. The Queen is, at this day, Duchess of Lancaster. There were Earls of Lancaster from 1267, when Henry the Third raised his second son, Edmund, to the dignity, till 1345, since which time, till the accession of Henry the Fifth, 1413, the ducal title was borne by four more Plantagenets. As Henry the Fifth, when Prince of Wales, had been also Duke of Aquitaine, Lancaster and Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, those titles, at least the foreign ones, merged in the Crown, in which they have ever since remained. We must notice, however, that Her Majesty's right to bear the title of Duchess of Lancaster has been hotly disputed by a semi-historical sort of a lady, who dated her protest from 123, Kentish-Town Road, N.W. Not wisely, but sillily, was the protest made on the occasion of the Queen's last visit to the Continent, when she travelled under the more easily borne dignity of Duchess of Lancaster. Whereupon the alleged true Duchess addressed this manifesto to the public:—"Her Majesty the Queen Victoria having on her visit to the Continent assumed—for it is really assumed—(the pleasing candour of the assurance is charming)—the name and title of Duchess of Lancaster, I am called upon to contradict it, as I am the only person entitled by descent, by the late Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, who was my mother! (Signed), Lavinia, Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster, known as Mrs. Ryves." We need hardly say that Mrs. Ryves's mother was the sharp, clever, Warwickshire woman, Olive, the discarded wife of Dominick Serres, the marine painter. Olive asserted that she was the legitimate issue of a marriage between that ultra-Dundreary of his day, Henry, Duke of Cumberland, and a Miss Wilmot. The claim broke down in the Court of Queen's Bench, and there are not two shreds of it that now hold together. Mrs. Ryves, however, is as pertinacious a woman as the Countess of Derwentwater; and if she should present her papers for the consideration of the British Association, the members will treat the communication with all the respect that is due to it.

Liverpool has not had the luck, because it has not had the long-standing, of Lancaster. Its name did not figure in the peerage till 1796. Charles Jenkinson, an individual who

had owed his learning to the Charterhouse, his Baronetcy to Lord Bute, and his barony of Hawkesbury to having in his youth made a copy of verses on the death of the Prince of Wales, who seized, in fact, every advantage they had brought him to raise himself higher,—this Charles Jenkinson, in 1796, was created Earl of Liverpool, after having had what was called "one leg in the House" for a considerable time. At last he got both in, and he became noted for his graceful wriggling in his exalted position. His two sons succeeded him in the title (the elder being the best known of the three Earls, as a statesman), and on the death of the younger, in 1851, the dignity became extinct, and Liverpool ceased, after half a century's enjoyment of such greatness, to grace the peerage-books with its highly respectable name.

At the time that Jenkinson was raised to the Earldom of Liverpool, he had held many offices, and he was accused of being one of "the King's friends,"—in other words, one of his secret and irresponsible advisers. England was then busily discussing the danger of the country, the power of aggressive France, and the worthlessness of our militia: Lord Sheffield expected that chaos was coming. He confided to Lord Auckland his views of what might ensue. "The country," he said, "would be well pleased to part with Pitt as a substitute for Apollo Belvedere. The graceful wriggles of Lord Liverpool might entitle him to be a substitute for Laocoon, Ryder for the Hermaprodite, Dundas for Mars. The French would not take the Duke of Portland for Jupiter Tonans. The Chancellor and Windham, having some expression of countenance, might be taken as pieces by Raphael; but I know not why I laugh, for I never was less disposed to it. I never was thoroughly alarmed before." Such was the tone of the times,—times having, in some measure, a resemblance to the critical period in which we are living; but Liverpool must needs have been a little nettled to see its bran-new Earl so uncereemoniously treated. The son and successor of this Earl has a stronger hold on history, he having been Prime Minister from 1812, when Mr. Perceval was shot, to 1827, when paralysis disabled, and death soon after relieved him. Such was the end. The beginning naturally led to it. Just a hundred years ago this Lord Liverpool was born—in 1770. At the Charterhouse he had his father's career before him. When a young fellow, on the *grand tour*, he was present at the taking of the Bastille, and he wrote accounts of the court, addressed to Pitt, which make the writer worthy of ranking with the most accomplished of modern special correspondents. From that time he was *safe*. His career is well known: his half-brother and successor had none worth mentioning. It is impossible to take up a periodical of the time without seeing in it a letter to Lord Liverpool, either printed or advertised. Letters fell upon him thick as leaves in Valombrosa. They were upon every possible, and sometimes impossible, subject. Each writer could set the world straight and going, and was willing to show Lord Liverpool the way to do it. If it had been a matter of necessity for Lord Liverpool to read all the letters that were addressed to him, he *must* have died earlier. Had he survived till now, he would not have got through the task; and, everything considered, whatever it is best!

But neither Plantagenets who have been earls or dukes of Lancaster, or Jenkinsons who have been Earls of Liverpool, are to be prized by the old and the new town so highly as the Molyneux, who are now Earls of Sefton. When the quiet, proud, little, and aged and poor Breton lady heard some one extolling the Bourbon family for its antiquity, she remarked, with a hand significantly laid on her own bosom, "There are older families than that of the Bourbons!" So, what are the Plantagenets? The Molyneux were great men in Lancashire before the first Plantagenet was ever thought of. The "cross moline, or," on the azure shield, had threatened death before the *planta genista* had grown which the first of his house clapped into his bonnet for a sign. William de Molines was noble before the Conquest. His name is on the roll of Battle Abbey, and what he got thereby is still held in Lancashire by his descendants. One of the fighting sons of this fighting house was knighted by the Black Prince, on the field of the battle of Navaret; and this knight's grandson was as meritorious a soldier at Agincourt. To make him Constable of Liverpool was only among the meaner consequences of his gallantry. Gallantry was in the very blood of the Molyneux. It was born in them. The two standards taken by a Molyneux at Flodden Field are still among the possessions of this noble Lancashire family. Since that period there has been no derogation. The Barony and Earldom of Sefton have been fairly and bravely won, and the Molyneux at the coming gathering at Liverpool will have no superior there, at least in what is called *position*. They are among the few families of the realm who can trace their ancestry beyond the Conquest: but Liverpool respects them for better things than mere length of lineage.

We cannot close these desultory reminiscences, called up by the approach of the Meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, under the Presidency of Professor Huxley, with the stereotyped phrase that there is nothing more to be said, for the subject admits of much more: but we have barely begun to illustrate it, when imperious calls on our space prohibit our going further. The subject is, in fact, inexhaustible, as visitors will find, next week, when they devote themselves to the discussion of science amid such temptations as will be offered them in one of the most interesting cities of the empire.

As to the arrangements, we may notice that Section A. (Mathematical and Physical Science) meets in the Crown Court, St. George's Hall, under the presidency of J. Clerk Maxwell; Secretaries, Prof. W. G. Adams, M.A., W. K. Clifford, Prof. G. C. Foster, and the Rev. W. A. Whitworth. Section B. (Chemical Science) meets in the Royal Institution, Moore Street, under the presidency of Prof. H. E. Roscoe; Secretaries, Prof. A. C. Brown, A. E. Fletcher, and Dr. W. J. Russell. Section C. (Geology) meets in the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, under the presidency of Sir P. De Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P.; Secretaries, W. Pengelly, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, M.A., W. Boyd Dawkins, and G. H. Morton. Section D. (Biology) meets in the Reading Room and Lecture Room of the Free Public Library, under the presidency of Prof. G. Rolleston; Vice-presidents, J. Evans and Prof. M. Foster; Secretaries, Dr. T. S. Cobbold, T. J. Moore,

H. T. Stainton, and the Rev. H. B. Tristram. Section E. (Geography) meets in the Small Concert Room, St. George's Hall, under the presidency of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart.; Secretaries, H. W. Bates, C. R. Markham, A. J. Mott, and J. H. Thomas. Section F. (Economic Science and Statistics) meets in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, under the presidency of Prof. Jevons; Secretaries, E. Macrory and J. M. Moss. Section G. (Mechanical Science) meets in the Civil Court, St. George's Hall, under the presidency of C. Vignoles; Secretaries, P. Le Neve Foster and J. T. King.

*Memoir of the Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., First Bishop of Toronto.* By A. N. Bethune, his Successor in the See. (Toronto, Rowsell; London, Rivingtons.)

THE present Bishop of Toronto cannot be blamed if he attempts to magnify his office, and his predecessor may naturally appear a more important personage to him than to the ordinary English reader. We are willing to believe that a man who began life as a parish schoolmaster in Scotland with a salary of 30*l.* a year, out of which he saved a portion for the support of his mother, who afterwards went out to Canada to keep a school, and then became in turn Parish Priest, Executive Councillor, Archdeacon of York, and Bishop of Toronto, had some qualities which deserved commemoration; but they are not sufficiently brought out in this volume. Dr. Bethune writes for friends, not for strangers. Those who are acquainted with the circumstances of Bishop Strachan's life will, no doubt, be interested in the fuller details collected by his successor. The question of the Clergy Reserves, the establishment of King's College, Toronto, the division of Canadian dioceses, can only commend themselves to a local public. There are incidents in the record of daily labours and visitation journeys that may be more generally attractive, and may give us some insight into the nature of Bishop Strachan's work and of the difficulties with which he had to contend; yet these things occupy but a few pages, while the book itself is of much greater dimensions. We miss too any attempt to bring out Bishop Strachan's character, or to show us what was the secret of his influence. Dr. Bethune constantly writes as if he wanted to keep back something; he is always alluding to striking traits, which he then passes over. Bishop Strachan, himself, in two letters, speaks naïvely of "my usual firmness," and "my usual vigour," but we have few instances of either. Some of this reticence may be explained by referring to the fact that Dr. Bethune was a pupil in Bishop Strachan's school, and may therefore retain even now the uncritical fervour of schoolboy admiration. The usual firmness may have been shown in prescribing punishments: the usual vigour in inflicting them.

Recollections of early days occupy some space in Dr. Bethune's work, and his pictures of the grammar-school at Cornwall will be popular with his contemporaries. It is perhaps rather ominous to find a Bishop rejoicing that while the 'Book of Merit' of that school has been carefully preserved, the 'Black Book' has been consigned to oblivion. We should hope that the pages of the latter contain no such name as his. But when we hear of the sounding lash and the shrinkings and contortions

of the unfortunates who came under it, we fully sympathize with the biographer. It is remarkable that Canada should have followed the example of England in promoting schoolmasters to be Bishops. An irreverent wit has said that the object of such selection is to have men who are accustomed to the laying on of hands. We have, however, another proof of Bishop Strachan's firmness at this early period of his life. In 1812, he was taking his passage with his family and all his worldly goods in a small vessel up the St. Lawrence. War had been lately declared between England and the United States, and the captain of the vessel, seeing an armed schooner bearing down upon him, prepared to surrender. The clerical passenger demurred to this, as they had a four-pounder on board as well as a few muskets, and tried to persuade the captain to defend his vessel. The attempt proving hopeless, Dr. Strachan sent the captain below, and undertook the charge of the vessel himself. Luckily, the schooner proved to be Canadian and not American, so that the four-pounder was not needed; and this was the more fortunate as it was fixed to the deck and pointed in an opposite direction to that from which the schooner was coming. Training such as this must have been valuable for the subsequent work imposed upon Dr. Strachan as a colonial Bishop. The amount of travelling he had to undergo was enormous, and it all had to be performed in an open carriage over stony or swampy roads interspersed with miles of log bridges uncovered by earth. In many places the waggon in which the Bishop rode had to be dragged through sloughs by main force, neither horses nor oxen being able to do the work alone. Once an Irish driver took the waggon between two trees, where it stuck till one of the trees was cut down with a tomahawk. It took seven hours to get over nine miles of ground. We may be sure that on these occasions Bishop Strachan's firmness and vigour were fully put to the test, and it argues much for his strength and endurance that he could continue such labours to a ripe old age. For a few years before his death he had his present biographer as a coadjutor, but he himself lived to ninety, and it was only when he was eighty-six that he began to dread the Confirmation journeys. Such zeal as this fitly inspires Dr. Bethune's enthusiasm for his subject; but we wish that he had done more to impart it to his readers.

*Studien und Kritiken zur Philosophie und Aesthetik.* Von Robert Zimmermann. 2 vols. (Vienna, Braumüller.)

THESE essays are reprinted partly from periodicals, partly from the *Transactions* of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and, as the title indicates, they relate to matters connected with philosophy and aesthetics. Prof. Zimmermann is well known for his elaborate work on aesthetics, the first volume of which appeared in 1858, and the second in 1865. A paper called 'Zur Reform der Aesthetik als exacter Wissenschaft,' is reprinted in the work now before us from *Allihn's Zeitschrift*, and gives a good outline of his views. A disciple of Herbart, whose school is particularly influential in Austria, Prof. Zimmermann has devoted himself more particularly to this branch of philosophy. The word "aesthetic" is used by the Herbartians in a sense far wider than the usual

one, for with them it includes ethics as one of its branches, the source of ethical ideas being the judgments of Taste on the Relations of the Will. But Prof. Zimmermann's contributions, "zur Aesthetik," that are contained in the present volumes, deal mostly with matters of poetry, music, painting and the drama,—the subjects, in short, which we English usually deem æsthetical.

In the first volume we find a series of essays which, although not professedly connected together, are all more or less illustrative of the philosophy of Leibnitz,—a philosophy in which the Herbartians naturally see the foundations at least of their own monadology. In the first paper our author, if we may say so, prepares the way for the Leibnitzian philosophy by pointing out what he considers to be the cardinal fallacies of Spinoza's ethics; the second paper treats of "Cardinal Nicholas Cusanus as a forerunner of Leibnitz." The conception of the History of Thought which isolated every great name and made every great thinker invent, as it were, a system of philosophy that bore no reference to anything preceding it, is long ago exploded. Speculation, it is recognized, traverses a gradual course; and a Descartes or a Spinoza completes a work already begun,—a fact that, if rightly estimated, does not detract in the least from their greatness; and the only danger is, that those who first call attention to half-forgotten writers may overrate the importance of their heroes, and forget that the really great thinkers are never forgotten. Prof. Zimmermann has avoided this error, but we do not see that he has established that Leibnitz was directly influenced by the Cardinal. Mediately, of course, he was influenced, for Giordano Bruno owed much to Cusa, and Leibnitz much to Bruno. Leibnitz's relations to the schoolmen in general, Prof. Zimmermann discusses in a paper on 'Leibnitz's Conceptualism,' while, under the heading 'Leibnitz and Lessing,' he opposes Jacobi's well-known dictum, and claims the author of the *Laocoon* for the school of Leibnitz.

An extremely interesting essay is that entitled 'Leibnitz and the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna.' It contains a better account than that given in Guhrauer's *Biography* of the last efforts in the cause of progress made by that wonderful man whom Frederick the Great rightly called "an Academy in himself," and to whom Germany probably owes more than any other European people owes to any single man. The great end of his life was to re-establish that intellectual unity which had been destroyed by the Reformation, and one of the means by which he sought to attain his end was by establishing an Academy. It may be well to remind those who cherish an insular prejudice against Academies, what Leibnitz included under that name. The Academy was to undertake historical works and researches among MSS. and diplomatic documents; there was to be a library for all new books, a museum of coins and antiquities, a museum of natural history, an Art gallery, a chemical laboratory, an observatory, a museum of machines and models, a botanical garden, mineralogical and geological cabinets, anatomical and surgical schools; there were to be yearly reports on physics and medicine, and yearly collections of statistics; journeys for research in the spheres of science, art and literature were to be orga-



nized, and rewards to be given to discoverers. This is an imposing programme! Have we, in 1870, quite carried into effect the schemes of 1713? Leibnitz had for a time hoped to realize his plans at Berlin, and, as every one knows, an Academy was nominally established in 1700; but the tinsel monarchy of Berlin merely wished for the name of an Academy because France had one, and its ruling idea was to imitate Versailles. After the death of his accomplished Queen, Sophie Charlotte, Frederick the First took no pains to conceal his contempt for that which he was incapable of comprehending; and Leibnitz in despair turned to Vienna. Here at first the prospect seemed most encouraging. Prince Eugène gave an enthusiastic support to the project; the Empress and the Dowager Empress favoured it; the Emperor himself was well disposed. But, as always in Austria, money was wanting; there was no Richelieu at Vienna, and the Hapsburgs did not clearly see that the Roman Empire had passed away, and that there was a German Empire to be won—an empire which must be intellectually and morally united before it could be united as a matter-of-fact. They were quite willing to favour Leibnitz's scheme, but they had no inclination to make any sacrifices in its behalf. It is touching to read of Leibnitz's efforts, continued during two years, to overcome the many obstacles: now, he hopes the Emperor will endow the Academy with a monopoly of the making of paper; now he proposes a lottery; now contributions from the hereditary dominions. The victory of Peterwardein he believed would prove favourable to the plan—a belief he expresses again in a letter written only a fortnight before his death; but it was 130 years afterwards that the present Academy was established.

Prof. Zimmermann would not be a true German if he did not give us a paper on Schiller: we also find the inevitable Review of Shakspeare, but they discuss rather Shakspeare's German translators and critics than Shakspeare himself. More attractive, because to English readers more novel, is the sketch of the History of the Austrian Stage from the time of Sonnenfels, down to that of Grillparzer. It includes an amusing account of Ayrenhoff's 'Cleopatra,' one of the many "improvements" of Shakspeare. We think Professor Zimmermann's patriotism has led him a little to over-estimate the relative value of the literature embraced by his subject, but it has certainly not met in this country with the attention it deserves, and a careful study of it is essential to any one who wishes to form a just conception of the work of Joseph the Second, and of the intellectual condition of modern Austria. The papers on Hebbel are worth reading, if only for the same reason. We have not left ourselves space for speaking of the Art criticisms, but we may remark that throughout these volumes Prof. Zimmermann is always moderate in the expression of his opinions; that they are always carefully considered, and that his style—no small merit in a German Professor—is clear and even attractive; perhaps in his desire to avoid insipidity, he indulges in epigrammatic writing to a greater degree than is quite consonant with the genius of the German language.

*Notes or Jottings about Aldeburgh, Suffolk, relating to Matters Historical, Antiquarian, Ornithological and Entomological.* By Nicholas Fenwick Hele, Surgeon. (Smith.)

BUT for matters historical and antiquarian, this excellent little book would remind the reader of White's 'Selborne.' In all its chapters having reference to birds, beasts and other living things, the volume is quite as amusing and instructive as the Hampshire parson's quaint letters. The two books should stand side by side on the library shelf. The acute clergyman would find himself in very worthy brotherhood with the observing surgeon. In power of perception Mr. Hele is not inferior to Gilbert White, and he is quite the cleric's equal in enthusiasm. The reader may shiver at some of the descriptions of fen and mere, backwater and dreary waste, biting winds, aguish damps, bleak sweeps of land, and bogs that demand infinite knowledge of their traps and pitfalls on the part of the traveller who would find his way across them. Mr. Hele sees in all a positive beauty. He does not affect the philosophy of Mark Tapley, and make his jollity increase in proportion as the place around him is desolate. It is, in fact, not desolate to him. He knows its value, its story, the enjoyments it affords, and the opportunities it gives a man to render his leisure both agreeable and profitable. Therefore it is that Mr. Hele looks over the aforesaid fens and meres, and loves them as Horace loves the

*Dulce pellitis ovibus Galesi  
Flumen.*

To a busy and inquiring man every locality, however apparently unpromising, may be made to contribute a good crop of pleasures as well as of duties. In the last century, a "doctor" in the fens solaced his leisure with a pipe and strong liquors; and if he carried the latter discreetly under his waistcoat, he managed, perhaps, to play a rubber at the parson's, the attorney's, or the wine-merchant's, if such provincial town aristocracy existed within his reach. If this oppocrust was not to be had, the doctor drank alone, and then there was more of fierce red in his complexion than was given to it by night winds in the fens as he rode to visit some rheumatic patient,—from whom the doctor's fee was as often a glass of liquid fire as anything in the shape of solid cash. The drinking doctor lasted longer in Yorkshire than elsewhere. The county yet remember two or three of the old hardy fellows who rode their fifty miles a day in all weathers, drank a glass of grog at about every five miles, and were nothing the worse of it, nor their patients either.

Mr. Hele represents a later and a better class of men. They are not, however, too numerous. When we can put our hand on one, we are glad to welcome and make much of him. It is in this spirit we greet Mr. Hele. He has found leisure, after labour, not only to enjoy manly sports, but to make notes of the incidents of such pastime. When the weather was too unruly even for him to find an emollient for its fury, he found his way to the archives of the little town; and many a good thing did he lawfully carry home with him. In this handy volume he has told the history of Aldeburgh, and furnished valuable chapters towards a history of the county in which it stands; and has done his work not only in a way that scholars, antiquarians and naturalists are likely

to approve, but with all the amusement, and even fun, that could be reasonably looked for by the most desultory of general readers.

His first thought is for the reputation of Aldeburgh. "That no detriment to the town, in point of malaria, results from these marshy lands, practical experience has long demonstrated." The author himself, it is clear, has never been down with the ague, or, if he has, he has effectually barked it off. If we now go with him into the quaint Town House, it is not from fear of the marsh exhalations or the air poisoned by them. Here he shows us a couple of letters of the year 1639, when Aldeburgh was about to elect two burgesses to represent it in Parliament. The Earl of Suffolk writes to recommend his brother, William Howard. "And I do assure you," says the Earl, "that your respect to my request in this matter will the more encourage me to study and endeavour all that may concern your good and welfare." The other writer is the Earl of Northumberland, who was Lord Admiral, and who hoped that a Lord Admiral's right to name one of the members in all sea-ports and sea-towns in England would be practically acknowledged by Aldeburgh. After this lofty strain, great Northumberland asks, with something like bated breath, that the electors "would at my entreaty make choice of Captain William Rainsborrow, which I shall be ever ready to acknowledge as a courtesy." The election, no doubt, went as both lords desired, and the electors were, doubtless, forgotten till the hustings were erected on occasion of the next vacancy.

The best part of this volume will be found in the ornithological notes, which are less easy to describe than to select from. Here is one, full of life, truth and nature. The incident, however, is not peculiar to Aldeburgh. Sojourners about the woods at Rockhurst, in the most beautiful part of Sussex, speak of similar scenes as not uncommon:—

"Nov. 11th, 1867. Whilst fishing alongshore near the High lighthouse, I observed a large hawk, apparently a falcon, pass overhead, but at too great a distance for a shot. Presently he sighted a lark which immediately took to wing. Then commenced one of the most interesting sights in falconry that could possibly be witnessed; the race being, as usual, for the highest position. After a severe trial the falcon struck the lark, which fell apparently quite dead towards the ground. It was distinctly observable that the blow was given with the talons. I immediately ran towards the falling lark, gun in hand, the distance being rather over one hundred yards; before, however, it was possible to get within shot, the Peregrine in the most graceful manner possible turned, and passing along with the speed of a greyhound, actually caught the prey before it had reached the shingle, and bore it off in triumph."

Occasionally Mr. Hele's comment is marked at least by as much simplicity as sincerity. He notices that the Hobby, taking its prey, mice or sparrows, always fractures the neck close to the base of the skull, whether the food be alive or dead—"a wonderfully wise provision of Providence," he remarks, as if he had lit upon a "happy thought." We are more interested in a peculiarity of the Royston crow, "which has a remarkable habit of 'discussing' a rabbit or other four-footed animal by tearing out the whole of its viscera, and cleaning the entire skeleton through the vent, so that nothing but a bag of bones remains." There is as much "provident provision" here as in

the other case, but Mr. Hele adds no comment to his text; nor does he add remark to the fact that the Heron and the Spoonbill generally associate. When danger is apparent, the Heron rises with his peculiar cry of "frank!" at which the Spoonbill immediately follows to where safety presents itself.

When we get with Mr. Hele among the wild fowl, we hardly know how to leave him, but we must do so with a reference to following the fowl in punts and in sailing-boats. The account will have the zest of novelty to the uninitiated, and that of a joyful reminiscence to the aquatic sportsman:—

"The punt is propelled by means of small oars or paddles, and these are exchanged on nearing the fowl for smaller ones. The sportsman now lies upon his chest at the bottom of the craft, with his face in close proximity to the stock of the gun, and uses the small paddles by resting his wrist on either gunwale. N.B. A good pile of grass or rushes under the chest, prevents a certain disagreeable neck-breaking sensation. As soon as the fowl rise, he fires; and, in this manner, I have known upwards of a score killed at a single shot. 'Steady' must be the order of the day in managing a punt; as, if only the slightest movement is made, one is likely to get a 'duck' without firing a shot. The dress of the punter is often very peculiar and eccentric; white is generally the colour, and flannel the material, although I have known a 'white shirt' worn outside all, in default of a better garment. The head-covering, too, is very various, and altogether calculated to prevent a man recognising his own brother. The punting is carried on both by day and by night, especially the latter. A good moonlight affords the best chance. I have often been surprised to witness the extraordinary skill displayed in 'handling' these crafts, and how quietly and cleverly a punter will sometimes pass single birds, without disturbing them, to reach the 'knot' itself, from which these individuals have strayed. But, as in everything else, up to the mark as the punter may be, he is occasionally doomed to severe disappointment. I am informed by an 'original,' 'he once had a "boutiful" chance, at ever so many Fowl in the 'fudder mere,' the wind blowing a stiff 'easter'; so with big gun and punt he proceeded after them. Coming up close alongside the fowl, he fired, and never killed a single bird! As he pulled the trigger, the roughened water, as if in pity for the Widgeon, gave an uncanny heave, and so the 'original' put his charge into the water, a few feet only ahead of the punt. 'Dang it,' said he, 'I should have got a "zack full" anyhow, if it had not been for that ere.'"

Sailing-boats are even more ticklish craft than punts:—

"This sport is, to my mind, the most enjoyable of all; but, unfortunately, is not attended with as great success as punting. But this is materially counterbalanced by the greater space and freedom of movement, and the comfort of a cabin and stove in the intensely cold weather of our winters. The excitement is very great when bearing down upon a 'knot' of wild-fowl; and success depends more upon the 'nattiness' with which the boat itself is handled. To shake the craft 'up in the wind' for an instant, is to ensure a failure; for, at the least noise of flapping sails or cordage, the birds are sure to put off. The question always arises, 'can we reach the fowl on this "tack," or shall we get above, put about, and run back to them?' As a rule this latter course is the best and most usually adopted. Now we are approaching the birds, who are still swimming and diving, apparently quite unconscious of our close proximity. The excitement increases! The skipper in an undertone, 'Don't speak a word, or move your heads!' Nearer and nearer we draw towards the fowl. Presently they sight us, turning their heads every now and then towards the boat; probably making a mental calculation, as to how much longer they may safely remain. The excitement becomes intense: 'Don't fire till they get up;'

'Keep quite steady; 'Now then!' Up they rise. Bang! bang! After picking up the dead, oftentimes a cripple or two will for a long time give some trouble to secure. I remember the case of a certain female 'scaup,' who kept us at work for more than an hour; and I should be afraid to say how many shots were fired before she was finally got into the boat."

We close the volume with regret; but we are consoled by the feeling that the samples we have given may tempt many to go to the full measure. As for the author himself, we have only to recommend him to amend the references to his two epigraphs from Horace. Both book and ode are in each case wrongly cited.

*Sheridan's Troopers on the Borders: a Winter Campaign on the Plains.* By De B. Randolph Keim. With Engravings. (Philadelphia, Claxton & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

THIS is the story of the raid which General Sheridan made among the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Indians in the winter of 1868-9. It may be as well to state, at the outset, that Mr. Keim, who accompanied the General's staff, adopts the military side of the question, and writes invariably in the belief that the "refractory savage," being by nature treacherous and cruel, can only be kept quiet by being forced back on the "reservations"—the land guaranteed them by the Government—and held there by the presence of a considerable military force. He may be right; he may be wrong: this is not the place to discuss such a topic: but, in any case, one cannot but regard these doomed Indians with a feeling of profound compassion; and there are many things in the book before us which have the unintentional effect of leading the reader to question the necessity of some of the measures adopted by the whites. There can be no doubt that General Sheridan's expedition of punishment was urgent and inevitable. The hostility of the Indians was threatening the existence of the scattered handfuls of whites who had ventured down into the far plains with the first seeds of civilization. The rising was becoming more and more general; and, if all the rapine and bloodshed of this bit of history lie on the side of the American troopers, we have to remember that, but for these extreme measures of repression, much more terrible things would most certainly have been enacted. What we are not so clear about is the causes which provoked the anger of the Indians. In 1867 the American Government sent out a Peace Commission to treat with the tribes, and eventually decided so far to meet the wishes of the Indians as to evacuate a certain line of country over which a railroad had been partly laid down. Mr. Keim says that this concession was regarded by the Indians as a sign of weakness on the part of the whites, and that they considered they should push their advantage by taking up the hatchet and decorating themselves with war-paint. But this explanation is obviously a mere assumption, and we are left entirely in the dark as to the real causes of that spirit of complaint and disaffection which provoked the Indians of the Plains to declare war.

Regarded merely as a book of adventure and narrative, Mr. Keim's chronicle of the doings of the troopers forms excellent and

interesting reading. It is true that there is a good deal more of sport than of war in it, and a good deal more about wild turkeys and buffaloes than about Indians; but perhaps that makes the volume all the more agreeable. The chief impression which the reader who has not been to America is likely to derive from this book is that of great space. Mr. Keim never attempts anything in the way of laboured description; but in the mere facts which he mentions one gains a vivid notion of the extraordinary vastness of the plains that stretch eastward from the Rocky Mountains.

Besides the records of sporting and adventures, we find a good deal of information about the manners and customs of the Indians of the Plains. Several legends, too, adorn Mr. Keim's pages; and the student of comparative mythology may extend his researches by examining these further revelations of savage fiction. There is one very fine story connected with a sacred mountain, called Medicine Bluff, on which the Great Spirit is supposed to dwell. There was once an old warrior who had fallen into decrepitude, and could no longer hunt the buffalo; and so weary of the world was he that he wandered up to the top of this sacred peak to ask the Great Spirit to take away his life. He was absent three nights; and the people observed with awe that on these nights there was a glow as of fire on the mountain-top. On the morning after the third night, a young man, dressed as a warrior, was seen coming down the hill and approaching the village. The Indian Rip van Winkle walked in among the people,—no one knew him. His pipe was decorated with the heads and feathers of strange birds; they looked at him with surprise and in silence. At last, he told them his story,—like the monk in 'The Golden Legend,'—and described how he had been spirited away into a country beautiful as that which was revealed to the wonder-stricken eyes of Kilmeny:—

"When he reached the top of the hill, he looked off upon the vast expanse which surrounded him,—he saw the village of his people. He could hear the children laugh, the dogs bark. He could hear his kindred mourning, as if some one had been taken from them. He saw the buffalo and the deer covering the plain. He saw the sly wolf lying in wait to pounce upon his prey. When he looked around and beheld the young warriors in all their pride and strength, he asked himself, 'Why do I live any longer? My fires have gone out. I must follow my fathers. The world is beautiful to the young; but to the old it has no pleasure. Far away to the setting sun are the hunting-grounds of my people: I will go there.' With this he gathered up all that remained of his failing strength, and leaped into the air from the giddy height before him. He knew no more of the woes of life. He was caught up in mid-air. He was transported into a smiling country where game was without numbers, where there was no rain, no wind, where the great chiefs of all the Comanches were assembled. They were all young, and chased the buffalo and feasted. There was no darkness; but the Great Spirit was everywhere, and his people were continually happy. Beautiful birds warbled upon the trees; the war-whoop never penetrated those sacred realms."

Mr. Keim's summing-up of the future of the Indian is not a hopeful one. He regards the result of the arrangements between the Indians and the Government to have been the institution of a gigantic system of pauperism; and maintains that the Indian is incurably savage in his nature, and cannot be tamed into aban-



doning hope of reprisals upon those who have despoiled him of his lands. The total Indian population now within the limits of the States is only 300,000, and these are steadily decreasing through contact with the debasing effects of white civilization. Yet among the tribes are still to be found men who represent the supple physique and the dignified bearing of the typical Indian, and are very distinct from the demoralized savage who has been made half a white in his habits.

General Sheridan's expedition was, for the time being, successful. Whole villages were destroyed; numbers of Indians slain, and their women and children taken prisoners, to be afterwards released. The tribes were frightened into submission. All the Indians south of the Platte were compelled to fall back on the Government reservation-lands. But when we read, in the closing lines of this volume, that "the wild tribes were made accessible to the generous heart of humanity and the tempering influences of industry, education and Christianity," we scarcely feel cheered; and, indeed, shut the volume with the conviction that the Indian problem is as far from solution as ever.

*Bilder aus dem geistigen Leben unserer Zeit.*  
Von Julian Schmidt. (Nutt.)

THE writer of these essays is highly esteemed in Germany as the historian of the more modern literature of his own country and of France, and the present work is marked by many of those characteristics which distinguish his more sustained productions. We notice here the same acuteness of analysis, the same extent of reading, the same minuteness of criticism; but, as Herr Julian Schmidt himself remarks in his preface, some of these attributes belong more properly to the historian than to the essayist, and it is a question how far the boundary line has been observed in the writings before us. The process generally followed by Herr Julian Schmidt is one which renders broad views almost impossible. If we take the papers on Walter Scott, Lord Lytton, George Eliot, or Erckmann-Chatrian, we see that in all the writer adopts the same method. Instead of grouping the chief qualities of each author, he takes all the principal works in turn, and subjects them to a detailed analysis. In the course of this he strikes out many remarks which have a wider bearing, and he brings in frequent illustrations from the works of other men, so as to gain the help of comparison. But when all this has been done, we have a series of essays on the separate works of each author, not a general character of the author himself. We may be able to assign each work its proper place in the list, and to estimate its relative bearing. We may even go further than this, and compare the best work of one author with the best work of another, or several of the works of one with several of the works of another. Yet at the utmost we shall have tested the individual works, and shall not have arrived at any standard for the general production. This is the chief fault of Herr Julian Schmidt's method, and we must say that it is conspicuous in almost all his essays. There is, however, another point of view from which it may be regarded: it gives rise to an extreme diffuseness. When all the leading works of such voluminous writers as Sir Walter Scott and Lord Lytton are separately

discussed, and the plots and characters of novel after novel formally introduced to the reader, there seems no prospect of the essay coming to an end. We are reminded of the remark made in church when a strange clergyman began reading the service with a pause between every word: one man turned to his neighbour and said, "We are here till doomsday." There must be the less excuse for this practice as most readers in Germany as well as in England are familiar with the novels criticized. Some of Tourguenief's stories and the early tales written by Erckmann-Chatrian are sufficiently strange to us to bear such treatment, but even with them it is carried to excess. In reviewing a new novel it is difficult to avoid some allusions to the plot, however much you may wish to respect the writer's secret. But when the public has read and re-read a book, when the characters have become historical, and the least allusion suffices to bring back all the more prominent scenes, mere repetition is idle and impertinent. One of our graver reviews indeed gave a sketch of the plot of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' two years after it had made its mark, but we should have thought Herr Julian Schmidt would not wish to follow that example.

To readers gifted with patience enough to bear these trials, the essay on Scott will probably appear the best in the volume. It certainly contains many of Herr Julian Schmidt's most searching reflections, and much incidental criticism of more than usual interest and value. We have to pick out these passages from a considerable mass of matter, for the essay falls little short of a hundred closely-printed pages. In the early part of it too we find sentiments from which we must dissent, and which hardly lead us to expect much sympathy between Scott and his critic. The censure passed on 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' which is described as a confused tissue of absurdities, leading to nothing, and only valuable as illustrating the manners and taste of the time when it was written,—the statement that the picture of Flodden in 'Marmion' was only popular with the English on account of the war with Napoleon,—may be coupled with the remark that 'The Ancient Mariner' shows an entire and indeed laughable want of relation between cause and effect. It is true that when Herr Julian Schmidt comes to Scott's novels he takes a much wider view. The importance he assigns to them is such as will satisfy the most exacting of Scott's admirers, while the list of works in various languages that owe their being to the Waverley Novels is the more remarkable from the fact of its being drawn up by a foreigner. We are told by the former colleague of Gustav Freytag that 'Soll und Haben,' perhaps the most popular German novel of late years, owes more to Scott than to Wilhelm Meister. When Herr Julian Schmidt comes to compare Scott with other English writers, he will not meet with perfect unanimity, and some will probably think Dickens too hardly treated. In one point Scott is admitted to be inferior to modern writers, and that is in his treatment of villains. The purely ruffianly class is admirably drawn, but the Mephistophelian characters are weak and shadowy. On the other hand, Scott is assigned a decided superiority in figures which are partly typical and partly individual. If, says Herr Julian Schmidt, we compare Guy

Manning with Maltravers, or Sir Robert Hazlewood with Sir Leicester Dedlock, we see that in Scott's characters the framework, so to speak, is typical: the external colouring is individual in the extreme. With the other writers this is exactly reversed. Again, the portraiture of persons who have some eccentricity is pronounced to be much more effectively managed by Scott than by Bulwer, Dickens, or Cooper. The figures of this kind which are drawn by them produce an unreal and lifeless effect, being only introduced for the purpose of showing off a single peculiarity,—lay figures draped in the garments of their maker's fancy. With Scott the eccentricity is something secondary, and does not impede the free movement of mind and body. In like manner, Herr Julian Schmidt compares the scenes of the high tide in 'The Antiquary' and of the wreck in 'The Pirate' with that of the storm in 'David Copperfield,' and draws the conclusion that while the last is the more finished picture, the former are the more effective. In Scott's descriptions, he says, you not only have everything brought before your eyes, but you breathe the sea-air. Dickens you confess is the greater painter, but it may be a question whether his powers have not exceeded the limits of art.

We need not dwell on the essays devoted to Lord Lytton and George Eliot, for we do not think they add much to the knowledge of English readers. Perhaps the opening sentence of the first of the two papers may be excepted. Herr Julian Schmidt observes that thirty years ago Bulwer was a name of such authority in Germany that he was received with the warmest enthusiasm on the Rhine, and in return he dedicated one of his novels to the German people as a people of thinkers and critics. Since then he has almost entirely lost his popularity, and is as much underrated now as he was then overrated. It is because Herr Julian Schmidt wishes to restore the balance to its right level, halfway between the enthusiasm of those days and the neglect of the present, that he has devoted one of his essays to Lord Lytton. Glancing through the paper on Paul Heyse, we light for a moment on one clever remark,—somewhat unjust indeed, but containing a germ of truth. Herr Julian Schmidt says of him that in his novels he is chiefly, if not exclusively, a tourist. We have already called attention in these columns to Paul Heyse's predilection for Italian scenes and characters, but the critic's reproach affects German life rather than the novelist. The essay on the novels of Erckmann-Chatrian is one of the most readable in the volume, on account of its collection of all the wild weird stories written by those authors before the days of 'Le Conscriit,' and 'Le Blocus.' As some curiosity is expressed about the personality of the two men, who alternately count as one man under two names, and two men under one name, and who bid fair to be accepted as the Siamese Twins of literature, we quote the details given in this paper. According to Herr Julian Schmidt, the partnership of Erckmann-Chatrian consists of M. Émile Erckmann, born at Pfalzburg in 1822, and M. Alexandre Chatrian, born near the same town in 1826. Erckmann came to Paris in 1842 to study law, but made little way with it; M. Chatrian was first employed in a Belgian glass-manufactory, then set up as a teacher at Pfalzburg, and came

to Paris in 1852. It was then the two became friends and engaged jointly in literature, which M. Erckmann had already tried alone, but unsuccessfully. Among the stories collected in this paper one of the most striking is that of the 'Polish Jew,' the scene of which is laid in an Alsatian village inn during a snowy winter. Mathis, the landlord, who is also burgomaster of the village, has just come back from Strasburg, and while he shakes the snow off, he greets his daughter Annette, lately betrothed to the police sergeant Christian. The conversation turns on a magnetizer in Strasburg, who has the power of sending people to sleep and then making them tell their secrets. After this, some one speaks of a murder supposed to have taken place eighteen years before. A Polish Jew had come to the inn, and had driven away on a sleigh; his fur coat was found in the snow some days after, but there was no trace of his body. Christian, who has just been reading the official account of the investigation, suggests that the murderer probably burned the body in one of the many lime-kilns which were then at work in the neighbourhood. At this moment the bells of a sleigh are heard; the door opens, a Polish Jew comes in, and greets the landlord with the very same words used by the other Jew eighteen years before. The landlord falls back in his chair as if he was struck by apoplexy, and the reader at once knows that he is the murderer. However, the others do not suspect anything; the crime has been so carefully concealed. It is not long before Mathis recovers, and then he hurries on the marriage of his daughter with the police sergeant, so as to gain an ally. Yet all the time he hears the bells of the sleigh in which the Jew was driving; and at night, when he has gone to bed, the sound still rings in his ears. In his dream he sees himself brought before the tribunal and questioned about his crime. He denies it, and feeling convinced that he is asleep, he tries hard to wake. One thing which persuades him that he is dreaming is the dress of the judges, which is not that of the period. But he cannot wake, and the judge asks him sternly why, if he is innocent, he keeps on hearing the bells of a sleigh. As he cannot answer this, the magnetizer is sent for; after a hard struggle Mathis is put to sleep, and the whole truth is extracted from him. Condemned to death, seized by the executioner, he wakes to find that it is broad daylight, and that the wedding party are coming to greet him. The revulsion of feeling is too great; when the door is opened, Mathis is lying dead by his bed-side. The story is almost worthy of Hoffmann, and we are obliged to Herr Julian Schmidt for telling it, and enabling us to tell it.

*Good News and Bad News.* By S. R.—London: printed for Henry Bell, and are to be sold at his shop within the Hospital gate in Smith-field. 1622. (Reprinted.)

This is another of Mr. Collier's useful reprints. If some of the tracts thus reprinted are not of any great importance, it is still very convenient to have them in so accessible a form, instead of their being so rare that they are hardly to be had at all. Most of these old books throw some light upon manners and customs, and frequently illustrate the use of words in a clear, and sometimes in an unexpected, manner;

and, as regards their matter, are quite as well written as many of the ephemeral publications of the present day. The initials "S. R." represent Samuel Rowlands, of whose works Mr. Collier has given a very sufficient account in his 'Bibliographical Account of Early English Literature,' vol. ii. pp. 276-300; by which it appears that Rowlands was a prolific writer, the author of 'A Terrible Battell between Time and Death,' 'Tis Merrie when Gossips meet,' 'Looke to it; for Ile Stabbe ye,' &c. The first piece in the book records a jest of Will Sommers, jester to King Henry the Eighth, of whom there is a capital portrait in Chambers's 'Book of Days,' i. 180. The jest is, that Will once asked the King to permit him to leave the Court, and go to London to pick up the Court news, because the Londoners know all that happens at Court before the King does; and he promises to bring back the news faithfully, "lyes and all." Now-a-days, our newspapers supply us with the news of all the world with precisely the same amount of completeness. Mr. Collier calls the work "a jest-book in verse," and it is little more. Most of it consists of a series of tales, each two pages long, the former part of the tale being favourable to the parties concerned, and headed 'Good News'; whilst the latter part shows the reverse of the picture, and is headed 'Bad News.' Thus, a money-changer, successful in business, determines to build alms-houses and repair bridges, to detest usury, and to learn how to die; this is 'Good News.' But soon after, he experiences a series of losses, and asks "if this is a world to make restitution in," and determines to leave the mending of bridges to those who walk over them; this is 'Bad News.' All these short tales are fluently told, and with a good deal of quiet humour. At the end are a few epigrams, one of which is very curious, as detailing the sights of London; indeed, the author seems to have thought rather highly of it, as he repeats it, though in an altered form, in his 'Humors Looking Glasse,' which Mr. Collier has previously reprinted. We quote the "Epigram" entire:—

When Hodge comes home, hee'le tell his vather newes  
Shall make the good old clowne admire and muse;  
For he hath memory, so able strong,  
Shall finde him tales for all the winter long.  
He came not up in vaine to London, no;  
Hodge hath seene that his father nere shall know  
Of wenching matters; but hee'le keepe that in,  
And tell him other sights where he hath bin;  
As of the Tower, and the Lyons there,  
Of Paris garden and the Bull and Beare;  
Of Westminster what monuments there be,  
And what two mighty giants Hodge did see,  
With fearefull countenances in Guild-hall,  
The Old Exchange, the New Exchange, and all;  
The water-works, huge Paules, old Charingcrosse,  
Strong London Bridge, at Billingsgate the Bosse:  
Nay, Hodge hath seene ships, boats, and barges, which  
Swim about London in a greate large ditch;  
And he hath vow'd he will not joggle away,  
Till he hath seene some pretty puppet play.

Strangers talk of "seeing the lions" still, although there are none to be seen in their old abode; but there is "a greate large ditch" still on view, though we hope the Thames Embankment will somewhat mend it. One very curious phrase occurs in the following lines:—

A fellow, that had beene excessive trading  
In taking liquor in beyond his lading,  
Of claret and the Spanish Malligo,  
That's legs unable were upright to goe,  
But sometime wall, and sometime kennell taking,  
And, as the phrase is us'd, indentures making, &c.

We also find a versified form of the proverb, that when thieves fall out honest men come by their own; the proverb, "The blinde eates many a flie;" and the expression, "Holding himselfe risen upon right side." In another place, a man who borrows a horse determines to raffle him, or, as the author says, "to have a rifting for his borrow'd beast"; but, unfortunately, the right owner drops upon the company just as they "to throw the dice begin." On the whole, we are much obliged to Mr. Collier, and hope he will soon reprint something more.

*The Book of Isaiah chronologically arranged.*  
An Amended Version, with Historical and Critical Introductions and Explanatory Notes. By T. K. Cheyne, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

NOTWITHSTANDING their number, it can scarcely be said that the commentaries on the book of Isaiah the prophet satisfy the wants of the scholar or the general reader, even in their combined results. As will readily be believed, many are useless, from having been superseded by later and better ones; or from being constructed on erroneous principles of interpretation. In German, since the epoch-making commentary of Gesenius, we have those of Ewald, Hitzig, Delitzsch, and Knobel, which possess various excellences in different proportions; in English, the works of Henderson and Alexander are the most prominent, since the classical production of Bishop Lowth. Germany is much richer in its literature on the subject than England, for reasons not distant to seek; and we are almost confined to the two works already mentioned, with their radical defects and errors. A new commentary should therefore be welcomed by all who are interested in the promotion of Biblical interpretation.

In a work of this nature two modes of procedure may be adopted; the usual one, in which the book is explained according to its present arrangement, the commentator settling points of chronology and dates of prophecies in the successive chapters; the other, in which all portions are put in their supposed order of time, and interpreted accordingly. Mr. Cheyne, following Ewald, adopts the latter method, which has many advantages on its side, but some disadvantages also. Indeed it is a serious drawback in the use of Ewald on the Prophets, that the reader is perpetually obliged to turn to the table of contents at the end of the third volume, in order to see where the different parts of Isaiah may be found, scattered as they are through the first and third volumes of that important work. But this inconvenience may be more than counterbalanced by exhibiting the chronological order in which the parts appeared at first; though that order depends in a great measure on the sagacity of the critic, and the probable evidence he can adduce in its favour, rather than upon certainty.

It is now universally admitted by competent critics, that the Book of Isaiah is a collection of prophecies which did not all proceed from one writer, and were not arranged, as they now are, by Isaiah himself. The last twenty-seven chapters, for example, are assigned to a time considerably later than the prophet—to the Babylonian exile; and go by the name of the Deutero-Isaiah. Other non-Isaian prophecies are interspersed among the genuine produc-



tions. In the separation of the latter, opinions vary to some extent, because the evidence consists of presumptions and probabilities that appear in different lights to different minds. Only a few pieces are of this nature.

The chronological arrangement of the present work agrees pretty nearly with that of Ewald. The general heads are almost the same, and consist of the same portions; the subdivisions are sometimes different. A few minor variations may be also observed. Like Ewald, the author gives a summary of contents at the beginning of each division; which is followed by a new version and notes: chapters and verses are disregarded; paragraphs, or strophes, appear in their stead. The entire plan and contents look like an abstract, or popular English reproduction, of Ewald's work; to which Mr. Cheyne naturally expresses his great obligations. It is pleasant to see the pupil following his teacher, if he does not submit too implicitly to his guidance.

The commentary is a good one; the notes are well selected and judicious; and the new translation is much more accurate than previous English ones. The expositor knows the best and most recent literature relating to his subject. He has the qualifications necessary to a critic, and gives fair evidence of their exercise. It is but feeble praise to say that he excels all his English predecessors who have commented on Isaiah; for his work is the only commentary in the language that gives an adequate idea of the results which criticism has reached in relation to the collection of writings affiliated to the prophet; and students will derive great benefit from its pages, which are well worthy of the most attentive perusal. Reference might be made to many good notes, to felicitous illustrations, and correct renderings of the Hebrew original. To take a single instance, Mr. Cheyne expresses his belief, in a good note on pages 87, 88, that Isaiah did not conceive Hezekiah, or any definite person, to be the Messiah. It is equally probable that the Deutero-Isaiah did not look upon Cyrus as the Messiah; for how could a Jew regard a Gentile as such? The observations of Mr. Cheyne about Cyrus's Messiah are less satisfactory.

Two features of the book appear to us to detract from its value: the one is, the undue following of Ewald's theories and conjectures; the other, the readiness of the author to conclude the text corrupt, and to adopt conjectural emendations. A difference in opinion from Mr. Cheyne usually resolves itself into a disagreement with Ewald. We do not assert that the English commentator does not exercise independent judgment, for he sometimes forsakes his *magnus Apollo*; but he asserts too little independence, consciously or unconsciously. He ought to be aware of Ewald's prominent defect, which lies in splitting up the documents he undertakes to illustrate into separate pieces or fragments assigned to different authors. His excessive ingenuity leads to such *Zersplitterung*, or chopping; and the peculiarity, appearing in his Isaiah as it does in all his critical works except that on the Song of Solomon, lessens their intrinsic worth. It is well exemplified in his treatment of chapters 40-66, a portion whose unity Gesenius took great pains in proving,—pushing his case a little too far, it must be allowed,—though he was much nearer the truth than the Göttin-

gen scholar, who tries to differ from the great Hebraist of Halle. It is matter of regret that Mr. Cheyne should follow his preceptor in this course. In emending the Hebrew text, Ewald is also tolerably adventurous; very happy at times, very rash at others. Here again he has his Oxford pupil as a follower. Indeed, we are inclined to believe, from a variety of indications, that the disciple outstrips his master in assuming text-corruption.

In apportioning the separate pieces to their respective times, our judgment sometimes differs from that of Mr. Cheyne as well as Ewald's. Thus, the 34th and 35th chapters, respecting Edom's doom and the returning exiles, are put before the date of 40-66; but there are too many verbal imitations in the former to allow of this conclusion. The proof drawn from the quotation of xxxv. 10 in li. 11, is insufficient, because the unsuitableness of the verse in the latter shows that it did not proceed from the writer of the context. Here our author leaves Ewald for the worse. Nor is he more successful in his remarks on the date and authenticity of the 23rd chapter, which relates to the fall of Tyre. Adopting Ewald's conjecture of *Canaanites* instead of *Chaldeans*, in the 13th verse,—a conjecture which he deems certain,—he derives the prophecy from Isaiah himself, but denies the authenticity of the epilogue, or, in other words, of verses 15-18. Here he departs from Ewald, not for the better, in attributing the prophecy to Isaiah; but agrees with him as to the non-authenticity of the prologue. Both, however, stand together; and if the conjecture about Canaanites be not adopted, as we believe it should not, the chapter belongs to a late date.

It is noticeable that where Mr. Cheyne sometimes forsakes Ewald, he follows Hitzig or Delitzsch. These three Germans are his chief authorities; though he has consulted others besides.

The interpretation of vii. 14-16 will not approve itself to scholars. It has been almost confined to Ewald, and is wholly improbable. Nor is the explanation of the last clause of xix. 18 happy. Abiding by the Masoretic reading, Mr. Cheyne renders "city of ruined images." Another reading is preferable, yielding the sense *city of protection*, or *protected city*, as Gesenius and Ewald interpret. In the midst of promises, *city of destruction* does not suit; and the idea of transferring the destruction to images is put into the phrase.

How readily our author assumes a corrupt text may be seen from xxxv. 7, where he supposes error, which indeed Knobel does; from liii. 9, where he pronounces, without necessity, one word hopelessly corrupt, and has recourse to Ewald's conjecture in supplying another; from lxiii. 11, where he conjectures corruption; and from lxiv. 5, where a verb is supposed to have fallen out. These and other remarks of a similar kind show an undue propensity to alter the text by conjecture when an obscure passage occurs; a Geiger-like rashness in regard to the Masoretic readings, from which Nöldeke himself is not free. A return to the principles of Cappellus and his followers is a retrogression in Biblical criticism.

The translation is carefully executed, and gives the sense much more correctly than the authorized version. But the author is not so successful here as he is in exposition. There are needless departures from the English trans-

lation; and a want of minute exactness is frequently apparent. Thus he renders ix. 6—"For a child has been born unto us, a son has been given unto us, and the government was laid upon his shoulder; and one called his name Wonderful-Counsellor Mighty-God Everlasting-Father Prince-of-Peace: for the increase of the government," &c. Besides the fanciful union of epithets, of which Ewald capriciously set the example, the sense would be better expressed by—"For a child is born to us, a son is given to us, and the government is on his shoulder; and his name is called Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace." The near future is more fitly denoted by the present tense than by the preter-perfect. In lxii. 1, "For Zion's sake I will not be silent, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the prosperity thereof go forth as the dawn, and the salvation thereof as a burning torch," is scarcely an improvement on the authorized version, except in the expression *as the dawn*. "The prosperity thereof" is decidedly inferior to "the righteousness thereof." In xiv. 19, the rendering, "Thou art east far from thy grave," which is Hitzig's, implying that Nebuchadnezzar should not receive a grave, is incorrect, and the received version right.

The work has many excellences, which overbalance all its defects. It shows marks of good scholarship and critical ability; taking its place at the head of English commentaries on Isaiah. To students of the Old Testament it will open up just views of many topics besides the oracles of Isaiah; and commend a better exposition of Hebrew prophecy than that which has been so long current in England. Those scholars who are familiar with the best German works on Isaiah will probably take a less admiring view of its contents than youthful readers eager for knowledge; but even they must admit the conscientiousness of the author's investigations, and the right method of criticism he has uniformly pursued. The chief results arrived at are secure.

#### NEW POETRY.

*King Arthur; or, the Drama of the Revolution.* By John Stuart Glennie, M.A. Vol. II. Play the First—Opera I. (Trübner & Co.)

*A Glimpse of Spring: a Prize Poem; Gertrude's Dower; and other Poems.* By Rebecca Scott. (Dublin, Herbert.)

*Gleanings of the Gloamin.* By John Ramsay. (Rider.)

*Poems by William Wilson.* Edited by Benson J. Lossing. (Poughkeepsie, Wilson.)

*The Scald.* By Robert B. Holt. (Longmans & Co.)

*Bible Story told in Verse.* (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

*Rizpah, and Early Poems.* By Gilbert Beresford. (Nisbet.)

MR. GLENNIE has set before himself a great and wearisome task. The aim of his philosophical studies is to attempt a scientific interpretation of the movement distinguishing our present Historical Period. The revolution that is in progress appears to him to be a conflict between Christianity and what will be in fact, if not in name, a new religion; "and having not only seen, but felt the Revolution to be such a conflict, the idea of its dramatic representation naturally suggested itself, not only as the complement of its scientific interpretation, but as a fit outlet for sympathetic passion." In what he terms *Arthurian form*, he has attempted such a representation of the first period of the Revolution, from 1789 to 1805. A prospectus of the whole work is before us; but only a part has been

sent to the press, and of that the second volume of 'King Arthur, or the Drama of the Revolution,' is before us. We cannot follow Mr. Glennie in his speculations on what he calls the "Great Human Forces which are revealed in the scientific study of Man's History." Nor can we appreciate his system of personifying the motive causes of the Revolution of 1789 in the characters introduced. He has evidently an idea, known to himself, of some adumbration of the said forces in a drama; but the result of considerable labour and unquestionable earnestness is to mystify and bewilder the reader. Whether the mystery—here presented incompletely and in the proportion of one to five of the entire series—will on development be made more clear we cannot say. As it comes to us, this instalment of what is projected is a literary maze. There are three divisions in the initiatory opera entitled 'The Quest for Merlin': Act 1 being devoted to the quest in the Forest Perilous; Act 2, to its continuance by the Lake of Elms; and Act 3, to the discovery of Merlin and the death of Viviana, the lady of the lake. We recognize a few of the names from the Romances; but with some of the "personified forces," as "Ahasuerus, the Wandering Jew," "Brightface, a boy," "Ivy, an infant," not a few fairies, and some patriots, we find ourselves in knightly company for the first time. The drama in form and essence is confused and confusing. It is written in blank verse, with occasional snatches of irregular song, choruses and Scotch ditties, among which we were not a little startled to find 'Auld Lang Syne.' And Scotland is not the only country that has inspired Mr. Glennie's muse. Have we not heard before something like these lines, in which Morgana addresses the love-sick Arthur?—

Take, take! oh, I implore thee,  
Lips, lips, so sweet away, &c.

In the person of Ivy, we are presented with language seldom heard before:—

Nellie djama, vee tjeam, Nellie djama, Nah;  
Nellie djama, tjumie tjeam, Nellie djama, Yah.

This prattle Brightface mercifully translates for us; but we are left to puzzle out for ourselves the next remark of the same speaker:—"Me-mah-me-know. Me lite Papa, me lite Mamma, me lite Ahlie, me lite Libbie, me lite Nellie, me lite ah me fens, up ky, big-ley!" Soon after this last burst the philanthropic child is, as the reader is glad to learn, fortunately suppressed. But Mr. Glennie is not always in this vein. He is not without some boldness of poetic touch. Occasionally he gives us a stirring chorus, with the true ring in it, and here and there we light upon some very respectable imagery. Altogether, however, we must deny to him the possession of those attributes of the imagination, without which his poetry becomes unreadable and a mystery. Deprived of the Key of the Preface the volume would be incomprehensible. As it is, there is an impenetrability which will overcome ordinary effort to master its aim and object. Mr. Glennie may, perhaps, understand what he means: we must confess we do not.

Miss Scott, in 'A Glimpse of Spring, and other Poems,' has produced a little book of pretty but not very striking verse. The poems are all lady-like, and perhaps rather more tuneful than the majority of those of the class to which they belong.

From a brief sketch of the life of the author prefixed to his book, we learn that Mr. J. Ramsay, of Kilmarnock, is a poet of high local celebrity. He was born in 1802, began life as a weaver, and now discharges the not unimportant functions of a victualler and spirit-dealer. Like many of his countrymen in humble life, he has devoted much of his time to the production of poetry, which, though of little importance in the eyes of the great world, is, possibly, edifying to provincial readers among a people who have determined not to neglect another Burns, should he appear among them. A part of the present volume has, we find, appeared before, in a work by the same author, called 'Woodnotes of a Wanderer,' published in Glasgow, of which a copy of the ninth thousand, now by our side, testifies to its popularity. Mr. Ramsay's

poetry is creditable to one in his circumstances, and might satisfy the local critics; but neither of the volumes we have named is of a class to justify the expectations implied by seeking a publisher on this side the Tweed. The author is not deficient in true sympathy with nature, and some of his verses, especially of those which appear in the earlier volume, are agreeable in matter and in expression. His want of literary art, however, and his limited command of vigorous language, are sadly apparent even in his best work. As a consequence, his merits are nowhere so conspicuous as in his blank verse. Here is the opening of a humorous poem, entitled 'Rich! Rich! Rich! or, Hooper McCallous':—

'Twas in Dunedin, on the afternoon  
Of market-day, that duty called me to  
A place associated strongly with  
The blackest page of Scotland's history.

In the late William Wilson we have a characteristic specimen of the Scotsman abroad—of one who, as Emerson would say, had never severed his umbilical cord. He sang of the hills and dales of Scotland in the village of Poughkeepsie, on the banks of the Hudson river; he dallied with the muse of his native land while he kept a bookstore in his adopted country. Wilson was remarkably modest and unostentatious, and never considered the fugitive pieces he contributed to periodicals of sufficient value to be collected. The compilation now made is published by his son. The poems are characteristic of the amiable and unambitious author. They are for the most part delicately expressed, but contain nothing of permanent value; and, although the book will recall pleasant memories of the writer in the minds of those who knew him and loved him, its contents are not of a quality to awaken more than a momentary curiosity in general readers of poetry.

The heroism and the muscularity of the Norsemen among whom "the sole right of property was the God-given strength of its possessor" have often inspired modern chronicles in verse. Mr. Holt is the latest laureate of the people, and in 'The Scald' has endeavoured to give what he considers "a true and partly historical picture of our grand old ancestors." The narrative occasionally flags in interest, and the picture becomes now and then indistinct; but the language is vigorous, and the lines are strong and generally harmonious.

We differ from the author of 'Bible Story told in Verse.' He remarks, by way of preface, that "not a few (especially of the young, for whom the little volume is principally intended) may be inclined to look into such a book, who would with more difficulty be induced to take up the Scriptures themselves." Our own experience is in direct contradiction to his. We do not think the following version of the story of Balaam and his Ass, for instance, "will more readily impress itself upon the memory" than the original prose:—

With sudden speech endued,  
The ass rebukes her master's outburst rude:  
"What have I done, that thrice thou 'st smitten me?  
The past regarded, strokes come ill from thee!"  
Balaam replies: (strange that he thus should take  
Her speech for granted, nor a marvel make!)  
"Because thou hast affronted me: I would  
A sword were in my hand: it would conclude  
Our argument." The ass responds: "And why?  
Small were the reason for such cruelty.  
Or past, or present. Long time ass, have I  
Been wont to serve thee thus?" Balaam returns:  
"Nay"; but with rage that not less fiercely burns,  
God interposes, &c.

The Song of Deborah and Barak is even more unfortunately rendered. We prefer the Bible story in the original prose.

'Rizpah, and other Early Poems' would be the more appropriate title for Mr. Beresford's volume. All the poems show signs of immaturity as well in the thought as the execution. Intensity of expression continually merges into extravagance, and the first poem is studded with "conceits" that could have been penned only by a very young man. We detect signs of better judgment hereafter, and have no doubt the author himself will some day look at his present work with indifference. Although imperfect, 'Rizpah' is an attempt in the right direction.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Cruise of the Ringleader.* By James Inwards. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

By rail from London to Inverness, down Loch Ness and the Caledonian Canal to the sea, in and out of the other lakes which cluster on the Western coast, and at last to Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine: such was the cruise of the Ringleader canoe. Mr. Inwards does not yield in daring to any of his predecessors, though the route he has taken presents fewer novelties and chances of adventure than were met with by Mr. Macgregor. The account we have of the Ringleader going straight out to sea from Oban, and encountering gigantic rollers outside the Sound of Kerrera, is enough to quicken the tamest pulse. We hear of a huge water-wall seething along, rearing its white crest to a great height, and threatening to bury the little craft in an instant. Down came the monstrous billow, dashing on the fine bows and thin deck with such force that for a time Mr. Inwards was in doubt whether the canoe had really gone to pieces. But in another moment the canoe sprang out of the wave-crest and began to descend the other side—a great green slope broken into half a score of waves, each of them considerably longer than the canoe itself, faced by another and steeper ascent opposite, which was also headed by an angry crest. This is the most exciting incident in the book, but Mr. Inwards had hard work, and ran some danger, on the larger Lochs which he visited. He was twice beaten back on Loch Ness, and had to put forth all his energies to keep himself off the rocks. On Loch Awe he had to pass the night on a small island without food or firing. After all, there was good reason for the surprise expressed by all the Highlanders who came across the Ringleader. Most of them prophesied failure or destruction to the little craft, and would not believe that it had already surmounted so many dangers. Some fishermen thought that Mr. Inwards was drowning; others scrambled up to the mast-head to have a good look at him and admire the "wee thing," others, whom he passed at night took him for a "Deil adrift." He kept up this last illusion by offering to tow a fishing-boat with his tail-end, and the result of the offer was that the occupant of the boat dived down under hatches. Altogether we have here a pleasant sketch of what must have been a pleasant cruise.

*Prometheus Vincit.* Translated into English Verse, by Ernest Lang. (Smart & Allen.)

MR. LANG tells us, in his Preface, that the remarks he is about therein to offer cannot lay claim to originality; and, as far as the Preface is concerned, this is true. The originality, however, begins as soon as we reach the translation, as a few extracts will show. Thus we meet, in the first six pages, with such original phrases as "looseless links of adamant," "to acquiesce in Jove," "to girt him with the chains," "well, why this dally," "this wedge of adamant's unpyting fangs." There is also novelty in the rendering of line 49, "all is accomplished save for gods to reign." We failed to get through more than this; but doubtless much more of an original character might be found to reward a persevering reader. We have not space to quote the notes, which are fully as original, with one exception, viz., the rendering of *νικτὸς ἀμολόγος*, which Mr. Lang explains in the very way exploded by Buttman, in the best known chapter (if we may so call it) of his 'Lexilogus.' We fear it would be useless to refer Mr. Lang to such a recondite work; but before translating another Greek play he would do well to buy, and consult, a 'Liddell and Scott.'

We have on our table *Boyhod*, by M. Farningham (J. Clarke),—and *God*, by Rev. Père Lacordaire (Chapman & Hall). Among new editions we have *Struggles and Triumphs*, by P. T. Barnum (Low),—*A Catechism of the History of England*, by a Teacher (Dublin, Kelly),—*Dissertation on St. Paul's Voyage from Caesarea to Puteoli*, by W. Falconer (J. R. Smith),—and *Theologische Ethik*, vol. 3, by Dr. R. Rothe (Foreign). Also the following pamphlets: *Curiosities of Mathematics*, by J. Smith (Simpkin),—and *The Good Samaritan at the Seat of War*, by J. Pearson, M.A. (Macmillan).



## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*Classical Examination Papers.* Edited by P. J. F. Gantillon, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

THIS book serves to illustrate the pernicious effects of the present rage for competitive examinations. In saying this, we do not at all mean to blame Mr. Gantillon: if people will think success in examinations the true test of ability, teachers must educate their pupils in a way that will bring about the desired object. The fault lies not with them, but with the public; and it is only justice to Mr. Gantillon to say, that, although his scholarship is perhaps a little old-fashioned, he seems to have edited this book with care. The papers are well selected, and are fairly representative of the principal classical examinations of the present day; although we think it would have been wiser to give some Public School papers and to omit the Fellowship Examination papers: they are not adapted for boys. The worst papers are those set at the Indian Civil Service competitions, although, of course, Mr. Gantillon had no choice but to give them. We have before us this year's circular of the Commissioners, which contains an extract from the Report of the Committee of 1854:—"Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer." The Italics are not ours; but we may safely say that nothing could be better contrived than the Civil Service papers in this volume, which, by the way, are all papers of recent years, to encourage the "smatterer," whose knowledge is "of wide surface and of small depth." This quality of these papers is very conspicuous, when, as in Mr. Gantillon's volume, they are placed by the side of papers set at other examinations.

*The Letters of Cicero.* Part I. By the Rev. J. E. Yonge. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS appears to us to be a useful little book. It contains the first three books of the letters '*Ad Familiares*,' on the older system of arrangement, the letters to each person being put together without regard to the chronological order of the whole. We are not sure that the latter arrangement, which some modern editors have adopted, is not more satisfactory; but, as Mr. Yonge says, the other system brings out the shades of feeling or sentiment cast by particular intercourse upon the aspects of the world without. We are glad, by the way, to see that Mr. Yonge has a good word to say for Cicero,—perhaps the most generally, and, as we think, unjustly, disliked of all the great men of old time. The notes are copious and satisfactory, and the renderings often felicitous; and the text appears to be carefully edited. In another edition we hope Mr. Yonge will prevail on his printer to reduce the number of commas by two-thirds: but besides this we have no fault to find.

*Spelling and Dictation Exercises, for the Use of Schools.* By J. Douglas, Ph.D. (Simpkin & Co.) A GOOD practical book, from which correct spelling and pronunciation may be acquired. Short lists of words, the spelling of which is to be learnt, are followed by sentences including them, to be written from dictation. In addition to rules for spelling, there are directions for pronunciation, punctuation and grammatical inflection, with explanations of various abbreviations and phrases in common use. There is scarcely a sufficient supply of words to be spelt, though pupils of ordinary intelligence would probably experience little difficulty in writing correctly after having gone through this book.

*A Treasury of the English and German Languages, founded upon the best Authors and Lexicographers in both Languages.* By E. J. Cauvin, LL.D. and Ph.D. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE difficulty of translating English into German may be greatly alleviated by the use of this copious and excellent English-German dictionary, which specifies the different senses of each English word, and gives suitable German equivalents. It also supplies an abundance of idiomatic phraseology, with many passages from Shakspeare and other

authors aptly rendered in German. Compared with other dictionaries, it has decidedly the advantage.

*Italian Grammar, a Short and Easy Method of Learning the Italian Language.* By A. Lupi, LL.D. (Whittaker & Co.)

A GOOD, practical introduction, comprising in a small compass all the essentials of the grammar, illustrated by suitable exercises, and followed by vocabularies of words in frequent use, elementary phrases, familiar dialogues, Italian proverbs, titles, and forms of address used in correspondence, with a few specimens of Italian letters on various subjects.

*First Teachings about the Earth; its Lands and Waters; its Countries and States: a Beginning for Children.* By M. J. Ogle. (Simpkin & Co.)

PROF. HUXLEY, in one of his Lay Sermons and Addresses, recommends that the teaching of science should begin at an early age, in the shape of what the Germans call *Erdkunde*, which forms the subject of the present work. Generally speaking, the instruction is sound, and conveyed with admirable simplicity; but the writer should have referred to Greek rather than Latin for the etymology of the words *physical* and *political*, if it was necessary to mention either. In the historical accounts of countries expressions occur which are far beyond the comprehension of children. The numerous questions appended to each lesson are scarcely necessary, and still less the answers.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## Theology.

Evangelist (The) Library Catechism, Part 1, 12mo. 3/ cl.  
Ferguson's Particular Redemption, &c. 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Gladstone's (G.) The Chaplain in the Field of War, cr. 8vo. 7/6  
Godolphin's One-Syllable Sunday Book, sq. 16mo. 1/ cl. limp.  
Green's Bible Sketches, 3rd Series, Life of Christ, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Newton's Rills from the Fountain of Life, 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
Priest's (The) Prayer-Book, 4th edit. enlarged, 12mo. 6/ cl.  
Rule's (Dr. W. H.) Holy Sabbath, &c., 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Stevens' (Rev. W.) Plans of 166 Sermons, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

## Law.

Castle's Law of Commerce in Time of War, 8vo. 5/ cl.

## Poetry.

Dawtre's Moorland Ruth, and other Poems, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Hatteras's Britannia and Columbia, and other Poems, 12mo. 5/ Moxon's Popular Poets, 'Wordsworth' and 'Scott,' 3/6 ea.  
Wordsworth's Poetical Works, Centenary Edit., Vol. 4, 12mo. 5/

## History.

Grote's History of Greece, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 6/6  
Roas's Last Century of British History, 12mo. 1/ cl.  
Ténot's Paris in December, 1851, or the Coup d'Etat of Napoleon III., translated by Adams and Brandon, 10/6 cl.

## Geography.

Appleton's European Guide-Book, 1870, cr. 8vo. 21/ bd.  
Phillips's Select Atlas of Modern Geography, new ed. imp. 8vo. 5/ Tindal's Wesleyan Methodist Atlas, Section 1, folio, 27/6 swd.

## Philology.

De Fiva's New Grammar of French Grammars, 33rd edit., 3/6  
Hildvula, &c., Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.  
Nasmith's Practical Linguist, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 5/6 cl. swd.  
Spenser's Faery Queene, Book 1, Cantos 1 to 6, by Hunter, 2/

## Science.

Armit's The Wind in his Circuits, &c., cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.  
Bird's (R.) Physiological Essays, 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Craik's Practical American Millwright and Miller, roy. 8vo. 21/

## General Literature.

Among Strangers, an Autobiography, edit. by E. Maine, 10/6  
Blake's (Lady) Claude, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Dircks's Perpetuum Mobile, 2nd series, 12mo. 10/ cl.  
Hugo's Toilers of the Sea, cheap edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl. limp.  
My Mother's Picture Book, 4to. 5/ cl.  
Nabob's (The) Cookery Book, by P. O. P., 12mo. 1/ bds.  
Regulations for Manœuvres of the Prussian Army, 29th June, 1861, by Major-Gen. Sir C. Staveley, 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1871, 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Saintine's Piccola, or the Prison Flower, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Short Tales for Young Readers, edit. by R. Pastor, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Winding Rill of Thought in Relation to Nature, &c. 12mo. 2/

## SEPTEMBER THE SECOND.

[THE incidents referred to in the first portion of the following lines—viz., the publication of that mysterious and offensive anonymous pamphlet, 'L'Empereur Napoléon et l'Angleterre'; the insertion in the *Moniteur* of the addresses of the French Colonels desiring to be led against England; the invitation to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort to assist at the inauguration of the formidable additions to the fortress of Cherbourg; and the institution of the honorary decoration of the Medal St. Helena—will be in the recollection of most readers.

The indications of a more wise and generous spirit which it is sought to signalize in the second part, will likewise, it is believed, be readily recognized by those who may have been led to make a more complete study of this eventful career.]

## I.

When he sent forth veiled Prophets, in secret, to curse us, and smite us with stones,  
Saying "Lo! the abode of assassins, blasphemers, and sappers of thrones";

When the voice of his Captains invoked him the pride of the Leopard to tame,

He bade write in his records, their railings, and publish, and seal with his name;—

When he called us to feast at his table, and pledged us with sinister glee,

On the rock of offence he had built up to rule on our border,—the sea;—

When a fountain of honour he summoned from the rock of dishonour to well,

Where the nations had fettered his Fetish (saying "Lo! It is mine to compel

Strength even from the source of my weakness,")—that all men might whisper and say,

Behold now, He hath not forgotten!—He hath not forgotten the day;—

When kings on his sayings hung breathless, and the voices of peoples were dumb,

All tremulous, waiting in wonder, and watching what new thing might come,—

What be next, the decree of Belshazzar—and uplifted and tumid with pride,

The lands of the nations about him he claimed as a Judge to divide,—

And behold! it was done as he said it, all things worked to ends as he planned:

Then! Then was the time to remember "The House on the Sand":

Then! Then was the hour for the Seer, in the ears of the People to say,

"Watch awhile! Though the Image be iron, its feet are of clay!"

So much of the pride of his power in his weakness, we seek to recall,

As may fitly help Mercy to measure how great is his Fall!

## II.

But now! Now, remember we only the Man as he stood,

Clothed in the right mind of his reason, when instincts of good

Bade him speak, as speak men who judge justly,—and casting aside

The dreams of a phrenzied distemper, the garment of Pride—

The robe of estate of Delusion—he listened to Truth, As She called up, persuasive to win him, the man of his Youth,

When his soul sucked in Wisdom, as the soil the dew of the night,

And the voice of his heart outspoke boldly for justice and right,—

When, by the clear eye of the Seer, from seeds in the past,

The needs of the natures of Nations he loved to forecast,

Philosophic to mould out in fancy, unconscious of ill, The visions of blessing to Peoples he burned to fulfil,

Unaware of a Spirit within him he might not control, Which even from those visions was weaving a web for his soul!

Remember we only the depth and the breadth of the Faith he displayed,

In whose light he made pigmies of Princes; and all undismayed,

When the Genius of Freedom uprose with her chalice, the draught,

Which he knew to be poison to Him,—how serenely he quaffed.

Be these things alone now remembered, while now we recall,

How great was his measure for greatness—How great is his Fall.

ALFRED WATTS.

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

August 31, 1870.

As an old member of the Society of Antiquaries, will you allow me the advantage of your columns to inquire (more publicly and therefore, probably, with more advantage than by an application to the officials) whether it is true that during the last three years there have been twenty-three candidates blackballed out of ninety proposed for election as members. Even in a very exclusive club, where qualities of social recommendation and personal habits or rank of life are strictly inquired into, this would be a very large proportion. But the Society of Antiquaries is not a Club: and I have reason to know that among the twenty-three blackballed candidates there are gentlemen of as unblemished a character, as good scholars, and as truly devoted to antiquarian studies as the best

among the elected. What can be the meaning of all this? What influence is at work? and what is the object to be gained? The Society of Antiquaries wants new blood, and good blood, as much as in London; and many are of opinion that a change in its highest officers might not be without use. One thing is quite certain: if some stop to this reckless and mischievous blackballing is not made, there is one course open to those who condemn such a system, though to take it would be at the risk of great damage to the Society.

F. S. A.

#### A POEM RECLAIMED.

Athenæum Club, Sept. 2, 1870.

IN your impression of the 27th ult. are two letters, signed by Mr. T. Hood and Mr. Lyall, on the "Poem Reclaimed." With your permission I will reply to those gentlemen. I can quite understand and appreciate the pain and surprise which such a charge must occasion to any one of the family or among the friends of Hood. Their denial of its truth was to be expected, and is quite natural. Even hard words from the son and a counter-charge from the friend were to be considered possible, and even probable; but a charge made with chapter and verse, with time and place, is not to be disposed of by a few harsh words or by counter-accusations. These gentlemen are, in fact, shooting arrows at random in the dark, for it must be evident to any one that they can of themselves know very little or nothing of the real origin of the stanzas. As to the death of Mr. Mark Lemon affecting this question, I gave my simple reason for only now noticing these lines in my letter to you of the 20th ult., and I should not have remembered that Mr. Lemon was dead but for this mention of the fact by Mr. T. Hood. That gentleman must excuse me if I am ignorant of the connexion that existed between Hood and Mr. Lemon. The latter may have been an ogre, whose business it was to say *Fee Fa Fum* and to have mumbled the bones of any one having the temerity to meddle with the works of the sacred Hood. But I am not aware of this office of Mr. Lemon.

As far as *Punch* is concerned, I concede to Mr. Lyall all the advantage he may derive from the facts he states. It is quite clear that if, as he says, the poem of Hood appeared in 1839 in the *Amaranth*, or in 1838, for the date is not quite clear in Mr. Lyall's letter,—and I quite believe him, though I know nothing of that publication, and have never seen it,—then my sending the lines to *Punch* subsequently to 1841 was not the road by which the stanzas first reached Hood, as I hazarded a supposition in my letter of the 20th ult.

The question remains, How did Hood obtain them? for I here repeat the charge, being as sure that I went through all the labour of parturition of the stanzas, and for the main part in a very appropriate place, my bed, as that I read a day or two since Mr. Lyall's schoolboy *tu quoque* in your impression of the 27th ult. On further search and inquiry I arrive at two points: one is, that the stanzas were composed as far back as 1829 or 1830, for they were written in a house near Chiswick, which my family then possessed, and which they sold and left in 1832. The room and the bed in which I was confined of them—was brought to bed of them, in fact,—are before me now; also the pains and the difficult time I had—as witness the agonized struggles of the original MS., in your hands. The other is, that the lines were known in the family. I had believed the contrary; but, at that time I was in the habit of writing small *jeux d'esprit* in prose and verse, and some of these I made fair and gave away, and some I left in the rough. I had believed the lines in question to be among the latter. After a lapse of forty years one may well forget such a circumstance as copying some stanzas out fair.

How a copy reached Hood I am totally unable to say. A MS. once given away, what becomes of it? who can know? It is lent to read, and then—and then—it is used, and it never comes back. Within these few days, in consequence of this controversy, I have been assured from three quarters

of analogous circumstances to the present one, showing that *borrowing MSS.* is a *virtue* not unknown to some of the modern drinkers at the Castalian spring.

Now, in this case of Hood, if he had been content to use and convert one or two of the stanzas in some one of his sparkling poems, I should have considered that this was but an accidental occurrence—a casual identity of thought and fancy; but when I find the writer of "Morning Meditations" opening his poem at my first stanza and closing it at the last,—taking stanza by stanza *seriatim*,—using all the play of ideas in their turn,—finishing each stanza with the identical play of words,—then, under these aggravating circumstances, I object. A man may with some patience see a skilful surgeon dismember his literary offspring of a leg or an arm, and not complain aloud; but when he sees some horrid Polyphemus, one-eyed,—that is, with a single eye to his own craft,—emerge from his cave, and proceed, without so much as saying *cave*, beware, to seize and bolt the child whole; or some dark Blue Beard, whose "Morning Meditations" are always *mourning* meditations, he being ever in black, and daily meditating somebody's child for his breakfast, with a pleased grimace, devour it limb by limb; then flesh and blood can no longer bear it; the paternal stomach is moved, and the gorge rises. Ahab should have been content with the wide pastures of royal domains, and not have descended upon the little garden of his humble neighbour.

My letter, I fear, already occupies too much space; but I will add only one or two words. Among the unaccountable things in this matter I cannot account for Hood's ill-treatment of the original. Why did he spoil the play of the metaphor in the third stanza, and murder the principal part of the play of words in the last, and make arrant nonsense of the fifth? Such a master of the craft should have avoided writing nonsense verses; but *aliquando dormitat Homerus*. G. T. LOWTH.

#### THE UNPUBLISHED EPITAPH ATTRIBUTED TO MILTON.

Reckampton, 1870.

IT cannot but be allowed that the art of criticism is environed by difficulties far greater than those which surround science. The reason is obvious: the canons of the former appeal to the judgment, and are always liable to be disputed, while the laws of the latter have a foundation in facts. The consequence is, that criticism makes comparatively little progress, while science shows a steady advance. Were it possible to place criticism on the same basis as science, immense arrears of work, promising never to be accomplished, might be cleared off, and doubts on the authenticity of passages and of entire works might be in great part removed.

It occurred to me some time ago that the methods employed in physical and physiological research might be applied to written works; that composition might be subjected to a rigid analysis, and reduced to elements of its own; that these might be estimated, and their relative proportions ascertained in various authors. It was soon found, however, that the undertaking must be preceded by an analytical inquiry not only into the proportion of vowels and of consonants, but also into the relations which subsist among them, the existing knowledge on these subjects being wholly inadequate for the purpose proposed. Indeed it would not be difficult to show that orthography is scarcely more advanced in the present day than chemistry was in the preceding century. It is sufficient for the present purpose to state that, having possessed myself of the necessary key to the inquiry, I have, by way of example, applied its use to the examination of what is called Milton's Unpublished Epitaph, the discovery of Prof. Morley, and I now offer the result as a first contribution towards resolving the question whether or not Milton was its author.

Any man who has been engaged for a lifetime in literary composition leaves behind him an exact likeness of his mental constitution. Now, provided a difference of style exists in authors, it lies

within the province of science to determine in what that difference consists. To achieve this end a work must be resolved into its elementary parts, as letter by letter, word by word, they were synthetically evolved by an intelligence necessarily acting under the force of genius or habit within limits peculiar to itself. To establish criticism on a lasting basis, to discover the secret and apparently mysterious laws which govern the mind in the production of melodious phraseology, especially in verse,—though the same laws preside over prose composition,—there is but one method open to the scholar, and that is orthographic analysis. To arrive at a means of comparison between ideal values in poetry, a higher analysis must be instituted, a thing possible on physical and physiological grounds. This branch of the subject, however, cannot be discussed with advantage on the present occasion.

With these prefatory remarks I will proceed to test, by means of orthographic analysis, the genuineness of Milton's unpublished Epitaph. Without pretending to exhaust the subject, I can state confidently that the perfection of verse, as regards form and melody, depends more or less on the following conditions:—

1. The presence, in the greatest possible abundance of auricular rhymes and cadences in the body of a verse, not according to spelling, but to sound, and so nicely hidden as to elude observation, at the same time that they give rise to a sense of melodious diction.

2. The presence in greater or less number of open vowels, and of what may be named confluent consonants, and semi-confluent consonants, to the exclusion, as far as possible, of non-confluents. These are the predominant sources of sweetness in verse; but for the absolute perfection of metrical composition another source of beauty must be added, namely,—

3. The presence of ocular, *i.e.*, orthographical terminal rhymes or cadences, to the exclusion of auricular rhymes, or cadences, which chime only to the ear.

Before attempting to apply these rules it will be necessary to give a short explanation of them.

1. As regards latent rhymes and cadences, the announcement of their universal prevalence in poetry may excite surprise, yet the genius of composition shows itself widely, perhaps chiefly, in their use. They are to be found in almost every line of poetry; for my own part, there is scarcely a line that I have examined in ancient or modern verse that is not crowded with them. Alliterations, both of vowels and consonants, are noticeable in many poems; but the latent rhyme and cadence, and what is still more important in ultimate analysis, the latent semi-rhyme and semi-cadence discoverable in the half-assonance of the diphthong, are only to be reached by analytical research. It is quite certain that no author has hitherto been conscious of drawing on these elements of melody during composition; they obey a gifted ear, while the mind is unable to analyze the laws which govern its operations.

It will be necessary to define the terms "latent" and "cadent" rhyme. While the ordinary terminal rhymes of a verse consist of two or more terminal syllables, each containing the same long or short vowel, preceded by a dissimilar consonant, a latent or hidden rhyme is traceable to the same vowel sounds in the body of a verse. The following line of Milton may be given as an example:—

While thou, bright saint, high sitt'st in glory.

The line has the vocal formula, *ō, ŷ, ā, ō, ŷ, ŷ, ā*, which is thus obtained. The *i* in "while" equals the diphthong *oy* in boy, which equals *ō ŷ* (the *o* in for and the *i* in him). Some regard the *i* in while as the equivalent of *i*; the writer cannot but consider such a pronunciation of it as provincial, and the more usual sound to be like that in why, white. The *ou* in "thou" equals *ā ō* (the *a* in far and the *ō* in food). The *i* in "bright" equals *ŷ*, the *a* in "saint" *ā*, the *i* in "high" *ŷ*, the *i* in "sittest" *ŷ*, the *i* in "in" *ŷ*, the *o* and *y* in "glory," *ō* in for, and the *ŷ* in him. These yield the above formula.

It may be here stated that all the vowels formu-



lated except *ö* and *ä*, which are pure sounds, are resolvable as diphthongs, but as it is not intended to carry this inquiry into latent semi-rhymes and semi-cadences, it is unnecessary to enlarge on the subject in this place.

In the above formula there are found eight rhyming vowels *ö, ä, i, e*; in all, fourteen musical elements of this description arising out of the combinations of eleven sounds.

Then, as regards latent cadence: while an ordinary cadence at the end of a verse contains in one line the long form, in another line the short form of the same vowel, preceded by dissimilar consonants, a latent or hidden cadence is traceable to a similar conjunction of vowel sounds in the body of a verse. The line of Milton above quoted, besides eight rhyming vowels, contains six cadent vowels, namely, *i, ä, i*; in all, fourteen musical elements of this description arising out of the combinations of eleven sounds.

Sufficient has been said in explanation to render intelligible some results which I shall give in another communication. T. G. HAKE, M.D., F.C.S.

## PARIS AND THE WAR.

Paris, Sept. 5, 1870.

IN spite of the utter defeat of the forces under M'Mahon, the submission of the Emperor, the declarations of the King of Prussia, and the popular denunciation of the Imperial dynasty, in favour of which only a few feeble voices were raised, the siege of Paris is still regarded as imminent, and, whether believed or no, is being, apparently, prepared for. Those who are still ignorant or careless of what would be the result of a bombardment of Paris should study the reports of what is occurring at Strasburg. The great library is utterly destroyed—not a printed book or manuscript saved, the shells falling so fast for hours before the catastrophe that it was impossible for any one to approach the building. It is said to have contained two hundred thousand volumes, which may be replaced: but the loss of the manuscripts is a veritable calamity. The most celebrated of these MSS. was the copy of the 'Tacticiens Grecs,' mention of which will be found in the Introduction to the 'Poliorectique des Grecs,' published for the Government, and printed at the *Imprimerie Impériale* of Paris, in 1867. This manuscript was considered so precious that nothing could prevail upon its custodians at Strasburg to allow it to be taken to Paris, and M. Wesher, the editor of the 'Poliorectique,' was forced to go and study it in the Strasburg Library. Among the other manuscripts lost are, a number of early translations of the Bible, and a large and valuable collection of pamphlets and broad-sheets relating to the religious movement of the sixteenth century. Around the ruins of the great library lie those of the library of the Protestant Seminary and those of the Protestant Gymnasium, rebuilt only four years since, by means of subscriptions from all parts of the world. The new Protestant Temple is entirely destroyed; the great piers have fallen, the cloister is in ruins, and nothing is left of this large building but two gable walls, standing unsupported over the wreck. The picture gallery of the town, and the church of St. Thomas, in which was the famous mausoleum of Marshal de Saxe, are in ruins.

The newly-appointed Rector of the Academy of Strasburg has addressed the Minister of Public Instruction on the subject of the Strasburg Library with pressing eagerness, which under present circumstances has raised a smile. M. Zeller is still in Paris; he has not yet been able to visit his academic flock, but he loses not a moment in placing the subject before the Minister. He says that France will build up again the town of Strasburg, but he solicits the reconstruction of the library with the shortest possible delay. He says that a town possessing five faculties, illustrious savants, and numerous students cannot remain without a library when peace returns, and he demands permission to appeal to the custodians of the official collections, the public libraries, the publishers, and others for duplicates and other contributions. The Minister has answered the zealous Rector in the following terms:—When the enemy is destroyed, "the library will rise from its ruins; I am already

engaged in providing the means. There are, doubtless, some losses which cannot be made good. Who can restore to us so many *éditions principes*, so many unique manuscripts, admired, studied, handled with profound respect by the *savants* of all nations? But we may at least collect a library that will not be unworthy of the learned and valiant city. . . . Trust me the library of Strasburg will grow up again rich and glorious. I would make it a monument which should carry down to future ages the record of the patriotism of our Alsace."

Since that letter was written the Republic is proclaimed in Paris, and it is probable that Strasburg will have to wait some time for its new library.

M. Gustave Aimard, the Commandant of the *Francs-Tireurs de la Presse*, has issued the following address, which is characteristic:—

"*Corps des Francs-Tireurs de la Presse.*—L'heure a sonné de vaincre ou de mourir! La lutte suprême est commencée. Les hordes barbares de l'Attala moderne égorgent, violent, brûlent et saccagent tout dans nos plus riches départements; ils osent menacer Paris! la ville sainte, la capitale du monde civilisé! Le chasseur doit remplacer la plume. Debout, tous! Journalistes, hommes de lettres, artistes, ouvriers, &c., debout pour la patrie! pour la France en deuil et ngissante de douleur! pour la civilisation, debout! La presse a déjà son ambulance, elle aura ses soldats. En avant pour la patrie!—Le Commandant des Francs-Tireurs de la Presse. Signé: GUSTAVE AIMARD."

The whole of the inhabitants of houses within the zone of the fortifications of Paris have been compelled to remove, and the houses themselves are being demolished. The well-known Chapelle Saint Ferdinand, raised to the memory of the Duc d'Orléans, is in the condemned list, but its materials will not be dispersed, as each stone will be marked, so that after the war the expiatory chapel may be reconstructed on the same spot.

Should the war unhappily continue another month, there will scarcely be a literary or scientific journal published. In addition to a previous long list, I have received two fresh notices to-day, announcing the suspension of the *Moniteur des Architectes* and the *Chronique des Arts*. Considering the draughts upon the editorial and working staff, it is surprising, not that so many journals are stopped for a time, but that any of them of this nature appear. To a certain extent it is the same in Germany. A French correspondent engaged in conversation with a private soldier of the Landwehr, attached to the army of the Crown Prince, and found that he was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Tübingen.

Few conditions are so intolerable to young active men as that of the convalescent, or that of being chained to the bed while thought rambles at will. Baron Holtzendorff, Professeur des Sciences d'État at the University of Berlin, and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, taking pity on the unfortunate French prisoners, wrote to M. de Malarce here, recommending that a good supply of books should be sent to them. The letter was laid before the Council of the Cercle de la Librairie, when it was unanimously resolved that all books that could be collected for the purpose should be sent to Germany, and has since made an appeal in aid to all publishers and booksellers and the public at large.

Notices at the post-offices in Paris announce that all transmission of letters, journals, or anything else, is now impossible in the seven Departments of the Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle, Bas Rhin (Schlestadt excepted), Marne, Aube, Haute-Marne (Sangres excepted), as the postal service is entirely suspended; and editors of journals announce that their subscribers' copies will be laid aside for them.

The last Imperial Government signalized itself, like all the rest, by its hatred of free discussion and its intense horror, not only of criticism, but of real news; it could not bear that the public mind should be poisoned by the stream that had not passed through the Ministerial filter. Only last week the correspondent of one of the London daily

papers was informed that he would have to quit Paris, and a similar notice was said to have been sent to another correspondent. I understand that the threat was not carried out, though I have not seen my friend since; but, at any rate, the spirit was good, if the hand and head proved weak.

About a week ago I was told that the pictures were being taken down from the walls of the Louvre, and placed out of danger; and, although somewhat incredulous at the time, I find that the information was correct. The greater part of the works of the old masters have not only been removed, but they are said to have been packed up and sent out of Paris. This probably is not the case; but their removal proves either that the Government well knew how badly matters were going, or that it exhibited an amount of provident care and zeal of which certainly it has shown few other examples. The announcement that the works of the French School have not received the same attention brought forth some very caustic remarks.

The death of the Marquis of Hertford would have created a sensation in the artistic world had it happened at any other period. His enormous collection of pictures and *objets d'art* would doubtless have caused as much excitement as the Pourtales or Demidoff galleries; but under present circumstances, if they are sold, the Rue Drouot is not likely to be the place selected.

Another name, that of Baron Gros, belongs indirectly to Art. Born with the First Republic, had he lived a few hours later, he would have witnessed the advent of the Third. Terpsichore has lost a devoted disciple in the death of poor St. Léon, the ballet-master of the Opéra here. The night before his death he was present at the performance of his last production, 'Coppelia.'

The directors of the Opéra Comique called a meeting of their *artistes* and *employés* the other day, and informed them what a deplorable effect present events had upon the theatres. Two days before the meeting 'Zampa' was performed, and the amount received at the box-office was *ten francs*: three days previously the box-office keeper had just *eight francs* in his till. The Minister, informed of the facts, gave permission to the Lyrique and the Odéon to defer the opening of their season, and to the Opéra Comique to close its doors.

The comic writers and the caricaturists have been almost as unfortunate as the theatrical managers—they have languished for want of audiences. One comic journal, the *Journal Amusant*, if I remember rightly, had, however, a clever cut some days since. A company of mice, dressed in Prussian uniforms, and led by a pompous, pot-bellied fellow, are approaching a trap baited with a big cheese, labelled France, and a basket of champagne. The inscription beneath is, "If we could only catch them all in it!"

The *Volontaire* gives the following clever parody of Millevoye's 'Chute des Feuilles,' with the hope that it may turn out prophetic:—

De la dépouille des Prussiens  
L'automne jonchera la terre;  
Ils crèveront comme des chiens:  
Ce n'est pour personne un mystère.  
Triste et soucieux dès l'aurore,  
Le prince royal, à pas lents,  
Fait le tour, une fois encore,  
De nos bois chers à ses uléans.

*Toujours perdrix* was an aristocratic complaint; but the French soldiers are just as great gourmets, and just as fickle as princes and young ladies. The Mobile got tired of the everlasting 'Marseillaise'; they had been roaring it for full a fortnight, when they cried out "*Toujours Marseillaise!*" and substituted the following elegant effusion:—

Bon, ça commence!  
Ça va fort bien,  
Nous allons faire bombance.  
A ce festin  
Il ne manquera rien,  
Car j'aperçois un jambon de Mayence.

Change one to two in the last line, and you have the second verse, and so on *ad infinitum*; or, as they say here, "To n + n + 1 jambon."

*Jambons de Mayence!* what a funeral sound the events of a few days have given to that line! I could give you some nice specimens even of a later date; but you would not like your pages

sullied with them. One will suffice:—"On conserve bien les cochons à Mayence."

Here is another *scie*, as these effusions are called here:—

Ah ! Bismarck, si ça continue,  
De tous tes Prussiens il n'en restera guère ;  
Ah ! Bismarck, si ça continue,  
De tous tes Prussiens il n'en restera plus.

M. Sarcey, in the *Temps*, writing of what were then called the exaggerations of the English papers, but which are now found to have looked overgrown because of the careful dwarfing of everything that was permitted to come in comparison with them, disinters a scrap from a part played by Arnal in an old Palais Royal piece:—"Je me sauvai à travers l'escalier ; j'arrivai au quatrième étage, et fermai sur moi la porte. Tout le monde accourait derrière moi, et ils étaient sur le palier plus de dix-mille, qui regardaient par le trou de la serrure."—"Oh ! dix-mille ?" lui dit son interlocuteur avec doute.—"Ils étaient au moins quatre," reprend Arnal avec conviction."

The following bit is happy, and very French:—"Notre confrère de Pène vient de trouver un engin de défense qui laisse bien loin derrière lui chassepots, mitrailleuses, canons d'acier. Cet engin, ce n'est qu'un mot, mais un mot à aiguille, un mot rayé, un mot chargé au picrate de potasse."—"Si Paris est vaincu," a-t-il dit, "Paris sera RIDICULE !" Et comme Paris ne saurait se résoudre à être ridicule, sous aucun prétexte, Paris est désormais invincible."

The following, also attributed to the French *paterfamilias*, is witty:—"M. and Madame Prudhomme had heard much talk of works for the fortification of Paris. 'Joseph, my dear,' said Madame P—; 'do you intend to go to the ramparts ?'—"I have been already, Madame P—."—"You don't understand me; will you be there when the Prussians come to Paris ?"—"Gabrielle," said M. Prudhomme, with immense solemnity, 'learn that your husband felt bound in honour to precede these Vandals!'"

The 4th of September is the new red-letter day in the Republican Calendar. The Republic was initiated with more celerity and less trouble than usual, and was proclaimed, as usual, at the Hôtel de Ville, where a few imperial reminiscences were put an end to, but no further mischief done than the destruction of three pictures. Portraits of the Emperor and Empress were saved by a *mot* of M. Gambetta, who said, "We have put up with them for twenty years; turn their faces to the wall!"

In the afternoon and evening the "Nation" paid visits to the Tuileries and other places, but little mischief was done; the eagles, however, were doomed to destruction: they were broken off the colours of the regiments, they were torn down from the new buildings of the Louvre, they were stripped or painted out by enthusiastic patriots mounted on ladders, from the shop fronts of all the imperial purveyors, and wherever they could be found they were destroyed, to the cry of "A bas Louis Bonaparte!"

The "Nation," we hear, have changed the name of the fine new street that leads from the Grand Opéra house to the Bourse, from the *Rue Dix Décembre*—or *Deux Décembre*, as it was often called with bated breath—to *Rue Quatre Septembre*, and that of the *Avenue de l'Empereur* to the *Rue Victor Noir*! Yesterday the *Journal Officiel de l'Empire Français* dropped out the imperial escutcheon, and became the plain *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, and Théophile Gautier signs the *Fine Art feuilleton*, as if no change had occurred and no threads had been snapped.

With the new Government, politically, I have nothing to do here, but one of the appointments comes within my province. M. Duruy deserves great praise for what he did, and still more for what he tried to do for public education; but he was opposed at every step, and thwarted in every possible way by his colleagues, who eventually succeeded in driving him from office. He took a noble revenge, for when the war broke out he, like his son, who has since won the war medal in the field, enrolled himself as a private soldier, and still, I trust, is in the ranks.

The appointment of M. Jules Simon as Minister of Public Instruction is unexceptional: a member of the University, author of many excellent works, and having already been acting Minister under his friend Carnot he comes to the task thoroughly prepared and deeply in earnest, as he is on all occasions; he is an advocate, the warmest advocate we have, for universal and gratuitous education, and there is no doubt that, if surrounding circumstances permit him free action, he will try the experiment of extirpating ignorance with equal boldness and judgment. I know no man so likely to succeed in such an experiment; he is respected by all classes, and has won the entire confidence of the working men by many years of hard labour in their behalf, not only in relation to education, but to every question which touches their well-being, materially and intellectually.

The Provisional Government has placed the national museums of the Louvre and Cluny under a Commission composed of the following artists: Jeanron, who was keeper of the Louvre in 1848; Robert-Fleury, jun.; Corot; Meissonier; Carpeau, sculptor; Henricquel-Dupont, engraver; M. Lalanne, aqua-fortiste. A Committee of Verification and Control is also appointed, and consists of Protais, Aug. Bonheur, Cibot, Durand-Brager, painters; Labrousse and Böswilwald, architects; Hébert and Pascal, "sculptors" (?); Laurence, Mouilleron and Reverchon, engravers and lithographers. It is said that the Comte de Newerkerke is placed under arrest, or kept in view. The object of this detention is doubtless to obtain complete information respecting the pictures packed up and removed, and to verify the contents of the Museum generally. In 1848 M. Jeanron had to exercise all his firmness, and all his *finesse* and eloquence, to prevent the revolutionists from damaging the contents of the Louvre. There is no fear of any mischief being intentionally done now: twenty years have done much for the civilization of the masses. The late Government also conferred an immense service on the capital by arresting and keeping safe two or three thousand "useless mouths," vagabonds of all classes, male and female. The crowds are marvellously purified, and this fact may save enormous difficulties. Y.

#### FROM THE TYROL TO LOMBARDY.

Bormio, Sept. 1, 1870.

THE valleys of the Dolomite country are becoming accessible to explorers who prefer to travel on wheels. From Neumarkt, on the railway between Botzen and Trent, a *Postwagen* goes to Cavalese and back twice a day. The road makes marvellous zigzags up a precipitous rocky hill to the lateral valley; and along the whole distance commands interesting views of crag and forest, crowding mountain peaks, running water, and scenes of Alpine life.

From Cavalese another *Postwagen* carries letters and passengers on to Predazzo, and a *Zweispanner* plies daily to Vigo in the Fassathal, so that any one wishing to make mountain excursions can now reach a favourable starting-point without fatigue. The new road connecting Primiero with Predazzo, by the Pass of San Martino, will be finished in 1872, and is already passable for country cars. Another approach to the region is up the Grödnertal, from Waidbruck, on the Brenner railway, by omnibus to St. Ulrich, whence the Seisser and neighbouring valleys may be reached.

Predazzo, with twenty-two saw-mills, is a prosperous place, and has just built a new church which does honour to the architect, and adds one more to the ecclesiastical surprises that await the traveller in Alpine villages. How happens it that while St. Paul's is not yet finished, and money for the finishing must be begged, one finds in remote places in the mountains well built and handsomely decorated churches, complete in every particular?

Mine host of the Nave d'Oro, Francesco Giacomelli, gives good entertainment to his guests, and shows an album containing the portraits of some who have visited Predazzo for scientific objects. His visitors' book opens with a memorandum of the discovery, in 1820-21, by Count Mazzeri Pen-

cato of "il granito sovrapposto al calcareo" at Canzoccoli, about half-an-hour distant; and since then the most famous geologists and mineralogists of Europe have journeyed to Predazzo to see the singular phenomenon with their own eyes. Humboldt's name occurs in 1822; Poulet Lord (*sic*) Scrope (not an autograph), in 1823; Signor and Signora Murchison in 1839, and many others. Among them are some who now survive in name only: James David Forbes, and Charles Daubeny. An Irish Doctor, under date 1854, has recorded in rhyme his impressions of a discovery which produced important modifications in the history of geology—

Bread upon butter spread is rare,  
Rare heels up and head down,  
Grass growing toward the centre's rare,  
Rare under foot a crown.

But of all rarest, granite here  
Lying on chalk is seen;  
And by some blunder chalk below,  
Where granite should have been.

I walked up Val Travignola from Predazzo to Paneveggio, a lone spot in the heart of great forests, 5,000 feet above the sea, on the line of the new road above referred to. The settlement comprises the inn, a chapel, a dairy, a saw-mill, a barn, cow-stall and sheds. On sixteen Sundays during the summer a priest walks up from Predazzo to perform service; all the rest of the year the little community take care of themselves. The scenery around is impressive; the woods abound in mosses, ferns and flowers, and mountaineering may be indulged in to any extent. Above the great forest slope opposite the inn, the rocky summit of the Cimon della Pala may be seen towering aloft, looking far more inaccessible than the Matterhorn, and as if nothing but an eagle could set foot thereon, yet, as stands recorded in the book at Predazzo, it was conquered in June of the present year by that famous mountain-climber, Mr. Tuckett, and a party who built cairns on the summit.

Hoping to find warm weather at Meran I gladly left Paneveggio, after enduring two falls of snow. Situate amid vines and orchards, and groves of walnut and chestnut, Meran is one of the most attractive places in the valley of the Etsch (Adige). Every year new villas and *pensions* are built in commanding spots, and advantage has been taken of the numerous accidents of the ground to lay out pretty gardens and shady pleasure-walks, the charm of which is heightened by lively streams. To invalids fond of fruit, the "grape-cure" carried on here in autumn is another attraction. For the benefit of visitors a Prussian Protestant minister is established in Meran. The native Protestants, as he told me, number not more than fifteen.

About half way up the Etschtal is Eys, a small village whence, from June to September, a *Postwagen* travels over the Stelvio to Bormio, and, to use a favourite term in these parts, "vice versa." The journey, including stoppages, occupies eleven hours. Owing to the war, the passengers this season have been very few; I was the only one yesterday, and had full opportunity for talk with the driver, and for comparing my observations of fifteen years ago with those of to-day.

After the loss of Lombardy the Austrian authorities took no further care of the road on their side of the mountain, and it became for a time impassable; the wooden galleries fell into decay, and avalanches and stonefalls choked or swept away the thoroughfare. Nature was resuming her functions, when private enterprise stepped in and effected a partial restoration. But now the Austrian Government has again taken it in hand, and as there is no neglect on the Italian side, holiday folk may once more enjoy the grand prospects commanded by this remarkable pass. The galleries, however, are not restored, for the mountain above Trafoi is not traversed in the winter; and the old timber of which they were constructed is converted into fence-posts.

The road, carried by zigzags that seem innumerable up a grim narrow valley, up wild precipitous slopes to elevations where the lines of posts stand up against the blue, appeared to me even more wonderful than when first I saw it. As the horses walk all the way up, there is ample time to examine



everything, and in places, by taking the cut-offs, to gain a quarter-hour in advance for admiration of the prospects; and these are admirable. First the broad round heaped snowfields of Monte Cristallo come into view; then the Madatsch Spitze and glaciers; then the Königspitze with wide-spreading flanks, in which are two amphitheatres of spotless white, backed by a wall of snow a thousand feet high, looking like a huge breaker just ready for its plunge. And last the giant peak of the Ortler appears, and, glistening like burnished silver, the whole glorious array salute the sunshine; and rearwards, beyond the Etschthal the frozen summits of the Oetzthal lift themselves up and complete the scene in that direction. Under a cloudless sky the desire of my eyes was fully satisfied.

While I drank coffee at Trafoi, the *Kellnerin* told me a young English lady had just left, after a sojourn of six weeks; and that the new house then building next door would be ready for guests next year. At Franzenshöhe, a wild, desolate spot, the *Wagen* stops to dine, and allows time enough. The best roast I have eaten in Tyrol was there placed before me. From the front door the road can be seen up to the summit; and, to a stranger looking thereon, it seems well-nigh incredible that any one should have thought it possible to make such a frightful slope available for a highway.

In the rear of the house I saw clumps of that fine blue flower, the *Wolfen-kraut*. It abounds too on the slopes above Paneveggio—facts which seem to discredit the statement that this flower grows only on a certain mountain in the Pusterthal.

The house on the summit, formerly tenanted by the Road Inspector, is now used as a lodging for labourers. The brow is no sooner reached, than you begin at once to plunge down into Lombardy, and at a lively trot, which soon brings you to the barracks at Santa Maria. No passport is asked for, but baggage is examined, and instead of Tiroler wine, you now get that of the Valtellina; then, by multiplied zigzags, you plunge down into the gorge of the Adda, a scene as savage as any in Norway; and through this you rattle at the same lively trot,—now disappearing in the gloom of the heavy stone galleries—now emerging into the paler gloom of the gorge. In many places the arched roofs of the galleries are propped by timbers; in others, they have fallen, having been constructed, not of shaped stones, but of big lumps of stone of all forms, set thickly in mortar. Perhaps, as Austria has been able to afford the cost of a fortress at Gomagoi, on her side of the mountain, below Trafoi, Italy will be able to furnish means for repairing in a durable manner the galleries, without which the Stelvio road on her side could not be travelled in safety.

At one of the most savage parts of the gorge, two iron rods slope down from a high rocky ledge on the right, to the crags on the left bank. In that tall cliff iron ore is dug, and is sent down on one rod in a little car, which hauls up an empty car on the other.

The gorge ends suddenly: a bleak-looking valley appears, in which are seen the smelting-works, a small village, two or three churches, and the Baths of Bormio, old and new. A few more bold zigzags, and we are in the courtyard of the new baths, which, as the inscription at the entrance states, is 1,340 metres above the sea.

The house is spacious and well kept, with room for more than a hundred guests; but at present the number is a dozen only. There are good marble baths, and a perennial stream of hot water pouring from the rocks to supply them; so that those who come here for health find an unfailling resource. A diligence comes and goes every day between Bormio and the Lake of Como; and travellers who wish to get to the Engadine turn off at Tirano, and from there cross the Bernina Pass to Pontresina, enjoying on the way the grandest of mountain scenery.

W. W.

#### THE LAWS OF VERSE.

Athenæum Club, August 31, 1870.

ALLOW me to notice, in the way of simple correction of an oversight of the reviewer or printer

of the article on my 'Laws of Verse,' that the word *unstopped*, in the first poetical quotation, is *unstopped* in the original, and that recent excavations on the spot have brought to light the fact that Aefula (the correctness of which seems to be questioned in the extract), and not Aesula (which phonetically I should have preferred), is the true reading of the name.

I only beg to add, that on turning to Poe's 'Rationale of Verse,' I find that I have not mis-understood, or, as far as I can perceive, mis-stated, his opinion in affirming that he regarded so-called accentual dactyls substituted for trochees, or anapests for iambus, to be of the same length in time as the feet which they are used to replace.

J. J. SYLVESTER.

P.S. In his first prose quotation from 'The Laws of Verse' the reviewer has (I doubt not, quite unintentionally) spoiled my meaning by quoting "with unintended" in place of "into unintended." These evidences of infirmity of memory, to which we are all liable, may, I hope, induce him to take a less harsh view of the source of my error in writing 'Rationale of Versification' instead of 'Rationale of Verse.'

\* \* The misprint had been noted before we received Prof. Sylvester's letter. The force of Prof. Sylvester's objection we fail to see. We still affirm that, according to Poe, feet in modern verse are not of equal length. He would not admit a spondee to be equivalent to a trochee or an iambus, or allow of a trochee in dactylic verse.

#### OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

Naples, Sept. 3, 1870.

OUR great theatre remains closed, and up to the present moment there is no indication of its being re-opened this season. What probability, indeed, would there be of its being able to pay its expenses with half European a state of agitation? Few stronger facts could be adduced to prove the universal paralysis with which war has struck the Peninsula than that San Carlo shows no signs of returning animation. It has always been considered a necessity of existence for our Neapolitans. Let any disaster befall the people, but let the great theatre open wide its doors! Something, however, may be done later; hopes have been expressed that a foreign Appaltatore may come forward to risk his reputation, and what would be considered of more value, his purse, to revive the ancient glory of this City of the Muses. To tell the truth, however, the pulses of the country beat too strongly now to allow of much expenditure of thought on Art. There has been an event at the Fondo which has excited much attention, and it is the production of 'Giannina e Bernardone' by Cimarosa. For some time the false taste which has encouraged mere noise, or what the *Patria* well styles "tempeste obbligate" and "migliatrici applicate all'orchestra," has ignored the purity of an older school, but, thanks to Signor Trisolini, the 'Matrimonio Segreto' and the 'Giannina e Bernardone' of Cimarosa have been disinterred from the dust of the archives of the College of Music, and have been received with delight by large audiences who never before had heard them. It is hoped that this may inaugurate a period of better taste, and that "young writers who, deficient in study and inspiration, now fill works of a day with polkas and mazurkas," may hereafter give more attention to a "Master" whom Rossini studied diligently. The performers, who were well received, were La Paoletti, La Valeriani, La Bolis, Paoletti, Brignoli, Borelli and Palmieri, of whom La Paoletti and Brignoli especially were applauded. 'Il Conte d'Ory' will, it is expected, be shortly put on the stage, and with this the season of the Fondo will close. And what then? Are we to have an exhibition on a larger scale in Rome? Time has yet to show it. Meantime, the press of Naples is divided into parties on this subject, and that of the awful war now carried on between France and Germany. I acknowledge great improvement both in the style and spirit of the daily press since 1860: there is more courtesy, less personality, than existed at that time; but still the press

is sadly deficient in that spirit of impartiality which alone can render journalism valuable and raise it to its proper elevation. Every writer is a partisan who descends into the arena not to support the truth but to maintain his particular views; and hence one journal indulges in personal reflections on another, and the public are bored by articles of a personal character for which they care not a sou. Much has been done for the improvement of journalism in Naples, but much remains to be done; and it is to be greatly desired that editors and writers would think less of themselves and more of the public whom it is their duty to enlighten and instruct. Very grave offence has been given here by the suppression of a great nuisance. Hitherto, the Toledo and some of the most public streets of the City have been invaded at certain intervals in the day by flying columns of ragged persons of both sexes. Bearers of the journals just published, they swept like a deluge through the streets, almost impeding the progress of pedestrians and carriages, whilst they shouted at the top of their voices the names of their journals and the last bit of news. This has been put a stop to, very properly, by our new "Questor," and great discontent is the consequence. "What is the use of liberty, if a man may not do as he likes—jostle his neighbour in the streets, block up his passage, and deafen him with shouting?" I have heard many strange definitions of liberty since 1860, and now find that, by the masses, it is understood to be the substitution of the despotism of the many for that of one. H. W.

#### Literary Gossip.

IN our next number (No. 2238) we shall commence a series of detailed reports of the proceedings of the British Association. We shall continue these reports in subsequent numbers, and they will, when completed, form a full history of the meeting at Liverpool.

FEARS, our Paris Correspondent tells us, are entertained, that the mail between England and France will soon be interrupted. We trust that the Post-Office authorities may be able to avert such a catastrophe. There are very many of our countrymen in the French capital who cannot quit it, and to whom it is of great consequence that they should not be cut off from all communication with England.

We have received a letter from Messrs. Peterson, of Philadelphia, complaining that one of our American correspondents has called Messrs. Ticknor & Fields Mr. Dickens's *authorized* publishers in America. They say that, as they have bought the rights of several publishers who had paid Mr. Dickens considerable sums for advanced sheets, they are the "authorized" publishers. We have no wish to revive an old controversy, and we need only remark that Messrs. Peterson appear to attach an unusual meaning to the term "authorized."

HIS Majesty the King of Portugal has sent the Cross of Knight Commander of the Order of Christ to M. Octave Delepierre, Secretary to the Belgian Legation, whose historical and literary works we have more than once mentioned in our paper.

M. DULAURIER, of the French Institute, has undertaken the editorship of a new edition of the 'Histoire Générale du Languedoc,' by the Benedictine Monks, and has communicated the first portion of the introduction to the Academy of Inscriptions. This work, due to the learned investigations of Dom de Vic and Dom Vaissette—to use the old title of honour given to the Benedictines and other fraternities—was left

unfinished by them, and is to be completed and brought up to the level of the knowledge of the time by a committee of *savants* and historians. M. Dulaurier's introduction will throw much light on the life and labours of Dom Vaissète, about which but little is at present known.

The *Phoenix* is the name of a new monthly magazine, established by a zealous Sinologue, the Rev. James Summers, for subjects connected with the Tibeto-Chinese group and its appendages, and the Japanese group, and embracing all the populations connected with that area. Prof. Summers includes particularly Tibetan and Manchoo, which have been neglected in England and cultivated in France. The cultivation of Manchoo in London met with no encouragement years ago; and we have no school of Tibetan, although we have given a good example in Mr. B. H. Hodgson, Dr. Archibald Campbell, Jaeschke, and others. The French have reaped the honours of our collections. The first number of the *Phoenix* includes a paper on the Ainos in Yesso. Prof. Summers promises, if encouraged, to devote considerable space to the subjects embraced in his domain.

SOME excellent papers on the Irish printing presses of the Low Countries have been recently published. They are by the Père de Buch, a Bollandist, who is engaged in writing the lives of the Irish saints. A good many Irish books were printed at Louvain, and a few at Brussels. They are nearly all devotional works.

THE *Morale Indépendante*, following in the wake of several other French papers, has offered a prize of 1,000 francs for the best-written essay on rather a strange subject. The essay is to comprise biographies of Confucius, of Buddha, of Socrates, and of the Saviour of the World; with a complete analysis of their respective doctrines, an account of their relations to the times and societies in which their teachings were publicly made known, and a comparison of their respective influence on their own times and on posterity. The different compositions are to be sent in to the editor of the *Morale Indépendante*, in Paris, before the month of December of this year, and the prize is to be awarded in January, 1871. We shall be curious to see the successful essay.

HEER LAZAR GEIGER, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, has died at Frankfort in his forty-second year. He has left the second volume of his 'Ursprung und Entwicklung der Menschlichen Sprache' in a tolerably complete state; but he had hardly begun the third and concluding volume.

WE have received the first part (A—F) of the 'Sächsisches Schriftsteller Lexicon,' which gives a list of all living Saxon writers and their writings. A short biographical notice is appended to each name. It appears to be a useful work of reference.

PROF. J. SCHWARZ, of Jena, died some little time ago. His reputation as a preacher was great, and his sermons deserve to be more read in this country than they are. Everybody, however, who knows anything of German thought, is acquainted with his brilliant sketches of the state of modern theology.

WE hear that the *Eco della Grecia*, which is under the direction of Signor Alfonso Lazzaro, and is the only Italian newspaper

published in Greece, is suffering from the negligence of the subscribers in the payment of their subscriptions. It would be a pity if its publication were to cease, as the modern Greek newspapers must naturally be a mystery to Italians. There are, however, three newspapers published in French at Athens. These are, *La Grèce*, the oldest Greek newspaper written in French, which was lately under the direction of A. Stephanopolis, and has been in existence seven years; *L'Indépendance Hellénique* was founded five years ago by the late Miltiades Canellopoulos, and is now under the editorship of his brother. The third paper, *Le Courrier d'Athènes*, was founded by A. Stephanopolis three years ago; it is now edited by D. Coromilas; it defended the late Zaïmis ministry against the opposition. All these newspapers treat of Italian affairs, and have published several important writings of the Princess Dora D'Istria on Italy and Italian progress.

At a meeting of German schoolmasters, held at Louisville, U.S., a long discussion took place on the best means of preserving the knowledge of the German language, and the habit of speaking it among the descendants of German immigrants. This is not the first time the question has been raised. Ever since 1866 the future of the Germans in America has been mooted in pamphlets and newspapers, both in the United States and in Germany. There is some probability that recent events will increase the desire of the Germans to preserve their nationality and their language in the New World.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY is contributing a series of sketches of the South Coast of England to an American magazine.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE SPATA has collected from the State Archives at Turin the first constitutional Acts of the House of Savoy, in a volume entitled 'I primi Atti Costituzionali dell' augusta Casa di Savoia ordinati in Palermo Prima Sedes. Corona Regis. Regni caput. Vittorio Amedeo Regnante,' and published at Turin.

AMONGST other curiosities at the Exhibition of Antiquities and objects of Art belonging to the Siene province, held at Siena on the 15th of August, under the direction of Prof. Carlo Livi, was the autograph will and testament of Boccaccio.

THE report of Baboo Rajendralal Mitra on the collection and preservation of Sanskrit MSS. has now been made. Notwithstanding obstructive action of the old parties, 4,000 MSS. have been already submitted for inspection, chiefly at Benares and Dacca. It is said 400 were seen at Kishnagur. The Asiatic Society of Bengal has copies of most of these MSS., but some new MSS. have been discovered, and are to be examined at leisure. The most valuable of the Baboo's discoveries include an Upanishada, the Commentaries upon it, a few old medical works, and a rare old Mahabashya.

AN addition to native books in India is the promised manual of rifle instruction for native troops, on which a committee of officers is now engaged.

NOTWITHSTANDING disasters in Mexico, there has just been printed there for the first time, in a quarto volume of 900 pages, the

'Historia Ecclesiastica Indiana,' a work of the sixteenth century, by Fray Geronimo de Mendieta. Another recent work is an 'Enchiridion of Greek Roots,' by Oloardo Hassey. One of not less interest is a reply, by a triplet of authors, to the book of Prince Felix of Salm-Salm, under the title of 'Maximilian, and the Last Events of Mexico.'

NEW GRANADA has given us a philologist. Dr. E. Uriocochea, of Bogota, is editing at Paris a Grammar of the extinct Chilcha Language; and we are promised other works on American linguistics.

THE new Lahore University College gets just another bonus in the foundation, by the Maharajah of Kashmir, of a Sanskrit scholarship in honour of Sir Donald M'Leod, at a cost of 3,100*l*. Already sixty students have entered the law classes of that college. We fear India is threatened with a greater supply of lawyers and spouters than of steady workers for real civilization; and we may find civilization checked, as in Greece, by an overproduction of Graduates, who engage in agitation to make their way to the small public offices.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Prof. Pepper's New Lecture, showing how the marvellous GHOST EFFECTS are produced.—New Musical Entertainment, by Mr. Suchet Champion.—DER FREISCHÜTZ.—Sand and the Suez Canal.—American Organ daily.—The whole for One Shilling.

## SCIENCE

*An Analysis of Wrecks and Casualties, reported in 'Lloyd's List,' during the Year 1869.* (Published by the Committee of Lloyd's.)

SUMMARIES and analyses are, for the most part, but dry reading; and yet we question whether any words have been written which tell of the perils of the deep in language of sterner eloquence than does a passage in the work now before us. It is very simple and very brief. It consists of figures alone, with the legend "Annual Total." But it tells us that for the past ten years, one with another (if we strike out the Sundays to arrive at round numbers), more than ten casualties at sea have not only occurred, but been posted in Lloyd's loss-book for every day. The actual number, during 1869, amounted to 2,986. That and the preceding year have been unusually free from shipwrecks. The average annual total for the period named has been 3,343. The highest number, 3,906, was attained in 1863. The most fatal month has been November; and the least disastrous, July; the average casualties in the former being almost exactly three times as numerous as those in the latter.

The above figures are taken from the abstract issued by the Statistical Committee. They do not, however, exactly correspond with the more detailed 'Annual Summary of Wrecks and Casualties reported in Lloyd's List from January to December inclusive, 1869.' The gross total of these disasters, on 29 identified geographical stations, in "other places not provided for geographically," and in "unidentified voyages," is 10,972. Of these the cases of "total loss" are 2,006, those of "constructive loss," 156, and those of "great damage," 1,154. From a comparison of the figures it would seem to result that of the 3,316 instances of loss and great damage reported in 'Lloyd's List,' 2,986 are "posted in Lloyd's loss-book."



A little additional information in future editions of the 'Analysis' would widely increase the sphere of usefulness attained by the publication. In its present state few persons will care to open it, except for purposes more or less closely connected with underwriting and marine assurance. A little more would render the volume one of great importance to the students of those phenomena which group themselves around physical geography. A wreck-chart is so manifest a requisite for such a publication that it is difficult to understand why it has been omitted. An annual chart of wrecks and casualties, published on the high authority of the Statistical Committee of Lloyd's, in illustration of their detailed returns, would be a document of the utmost value. It would present a record of the path of great storms; it would indicate the regions of greatest peril, whether from shoals, from rocky coasts, or from atmospheric disturbance; and it would present to the student at a glance information for which he has patiently to plod through 80 pages of tabulated figures. Again, as regards the average of safety and of loss, it is desirable that some further information should be given on the face of a record of casualties. The state of the navies of the chief maritime states, as far as regards the approximate number and tonnage of the vessels, should be given, in order to afford materials for estimate. How far any information can be given as to the number of individual voyages, or the proportion of vessels actually afloat in the more and less dangerous years, and months of the year, and in the more or less perilous hydrographical districts, is another question of extreme interest. In the tables before us the number of casualties exceeds the number of vessels; 10,991 ships and steamers having undergone 11,606 disasters during the year 1869. It is instructive to observe that the accidents to steamers are only about one-tenth of the number of those that have occurred to sailing vessels, being 1,247 and 10,359 respectively. But the pith of this observation is wanting to those who are unable to form any comparative idea of the numbers of the respective classes of vessels; and thus to arrive at some conclusion as to the relative increase of safety effected by the employment of steam. In the British navy, out of 431 vessels afloat in February 1868 only 29 were unprovided with steam power. But in our mercantile marine, against 25,842 sailing vessels in 1867 we had only 2,931 steamers, the proportions of tonnage being respectively 4,852,911 and 901,062. The French mercantile marine, in 1866, comprised 15,230 sailing vessels, of 915,034 tons aggregate burden, and 407 steamers, rated at 127,777 tons. The mercantile marine of the United States, in 1867, out of a total tonnage of 3,868,615 contained 2,820,781 tons of sailing vessels and 1,047,834 tons of steamers; upwards of one-third of the American merchant vessels being provided with steam power, against one-eighth part of the English, and one thirty-sixth part of the French mercantile marine numerically speaking: the comparison of the tonnage being more favourable to France.

We do not presume to offer any advice to the Statistical Committee of Lloyd's as to the mode in which they should complete their schemes for their own special use; but in this

interest of general statistical science, and of that great part of statesmanship which comes within the province of literature, it is highly important that the reader of a publication issued by so influential a body should not be driven to seek other sources of information before he can make any practical use of the army of figures presented in an analysis like the present. The work is entitled to a fair measure of public gratitude, from its painful and laborious character. We are anxious that, in future editions, it should form an authoritative source not only of commercial, but of physical knowledge, from its statesman-like completeness.

#### THE INSCRIPTIONS AT BRAKH.

United University Club, August 31, 1870.

DR. BEKE has called Mr. Fergusson's attention to two inscriptions at Brakh, strangely referred to by Mr. Macgregor, as "dated three centuries before Christ." It is certain that Mr. Macgregor alluded to the inscriptions copied by Burckhardt, and described in the 'Handbook to Syria' (p. 473), where we read: "On two or three of the houses of Brakh are Greek inscriptions of a very early period. One of them bears the date '10th of Peritius, in the year 8'; and another, '7th of Apuleius, in the year 5.' The era is most probably that of the Seleucidae, as the months are Macedonian, and thus these dates are respectively B.C. 304 and 307." The inference here drawn as to the era employed in these inscriptions seems to be at best a careless guess. The Macedonian names of the months are frequently employed by Josephus, and there is surely no reason to suppose that they were never used with the Bostran era (A.D. 106), which (as the 'Handbook' also tells us) is that generally found on the Hauran inscriptions. Moreover, one of the inscriptions begins ΕΤΟΥΣ Ε ΤΗΘ ΠΟΛΕΜΩ; does not this settle the question?

D. W. FRESHFIELD.

#### SNAKE-BITES.

Furzevell House, Torquay, Sept. 5, 1870.

IN your last issue (of Sept. 3) I find under the heading 'Science Gossip' the statement that "some cases of snake-bites have been treated by injection of ammonia with success at Melbourne." Permit me to state that for the last two years and upwards the ammonia treatment has been the remedy for snake-bites in Victoria, and that it has been the means of saving a number of cases in an apparently hopeless state of collapse. The inhabitants of Victoria are so deeply impressed with the great practical value of the discovery that they are collecting subscriptions for a fitting testimonial to present to Dr. Halford, who was the first to suggest and carry out this mode of treatment. If any of your readers feel inclined to forward to me subscriptions to the Halford Testimonial-Fund, I shall be happy to take charge of them and transmit them to the treasurer. GEORGE E. DAY, M.D.,

Late Professor of Medicine in the University of St. Andrews.

#### MONUMENTS OF THE DISCOVERIES OF THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

Bekesbourne, August 31, 1870.

THE object of Senhor Castilho's communication to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, of which an abstract is given by "H. M. C." in the *Athenæum* of the 13th inst., appears to have been to enumerate and describe the twelve memorial padraes or columns erected by the Portuguese discoverers of the end of the fifteenth century along the shores of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The second of the three stated to have been set up by Bartholomew Diaz, in 1487, is described as "dedicated to S. Cruz or S. Gregorio," it being generally asserted to have been erected on St. Croix, Cape Colony, though Senhor Castilho "is disposed to place it on the point of Cape Padrone (Padrao), long. 26° 35' E. Greenwich, lat. 33° 45' S.; but he

admits that the data are insufficient to enable us to arrive at any certain conclusion."

The following particulars will, I believe, remove all doubt respecting the position of the Padrao in question; at the same time, they will show the origin of the system of error in the construction of the maps of the continent of Africa, which, in a greater or less degree, has exercised its influence on the cartography and geography of that continent, from the fifteenth century down to the present day.

In the 'Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde,' Vol. I., N.S., is given a copy of a curious map of the world, containing a delineation of the entire continent of Africa, accompanied, at pp. 446-454, by a communication made on the subject by Dr. J. G. Kohl, in 1856, to the Geographical Society of Berlin.

From Dr. Kohl's statement, it appears that this map is contained in a manuscript work in the British Museum, indexed 'Addit. MS., No. 15,760,' and bearing the title "Insularium Illustratum Henrici Martelli Germani. Omnium insularum nostri maris, quod Mediterraneum dicimus, exteri etiam pelagi, quod Oceanum appellant, quas quidem partim vidimus, partim ex antiquorum nostrique temporis auctorum monumentis scriptisque cognovimus, liber hic nuper à nobis elucubratus, illustratus continet descriptiones."

I have not seen the original work; but I possess a copy of a fac-simile of the map in question, which the late Count de Lavradio obligingly gave me in 1863, when he had the same made.

Without following Dr. Kohl in his speculations respecting the authorship and character of the work itself, I will confine myself to the subject of the continent of Africa as represented in that map. This is labelled "Hæc est vera forma moderna Africæ secundum descriptionem Portugalensium inter mare Mediterraneum et Oceanum Meridionalem"; and it is remarkable for showing, entirely and correctly, or as nearly so as was then practicable, the full extent of Diaz's explorations of 1487 east of the Cape of Good Hope, which is not the case with the celebrated globe of Martin Behaim of 1492.

At the further end of Diaz's voyage is another label, containing the words, "Hucusque ad ille de fonte pervenit ultima navigatio Portugalensium. Anno Domini 1489." From this date, it appears that the original map must have been drawn almost immediately after Diaz's return to Portugal; and from the mongrel language in which the names of places along the African coast are written,—all the rest of the map being in Latin,—it is further evident that either this portion of the map is a copy made by an Italian from a Portuguese original, or else the original itself was drawn by some skilled Italian mariner on board of Diaz's ship. This latter supposition is the more probable, because at first, as their own historian, Dr. Barros, relates, the Portuguese seamen were unaccustomed to venture upon the open ocean, and confined themselves to coasting voyages, in which they never lost sight of the land; so that they were glad to avail themselves of the services of pilots and seamen of other maritime States, especially Genoa.

The extreme limits of Diaz's discoveries are marked on this map with the words "Golfo de Pastorj," "Padram de S. Giorgi," and "Ilha de Fontj." The first of these names is simply an Italian rendering of the Portuguese "Bahia dos Vaqueiros" (Herdsmen's Bay), now Algoa Bay. Mr. Major, who has discussed the subject of Diaz's voyage in his 'Life of Prince Henry,' says that that navigator set up his furthest pillar on one of the islands in that bay which still bears the name of Santa Cruz; the same being that which, in the map of 1489, bears the appellation of "Padram de S. Giorgi,"—not of "S. Gregorio," as stated by Senhor Castilho. The additional name in the map of "Ilha de Fontj" is evidently an Italianized form of "Penedo das Fontes," (the Rock of the Springs,) which name, according to Mr. Major, was given to the island by Diaz on account of two springs of water there found by him.

This island, as I have already stated, is the extreme point marked on the map of 1489. But it

should be mentioned that, although by the refusal of his crew to continue the voyage Diaz was compelled to return, he yet induced them to go along the coast some twenty-five leagues further; the last name in his log being that of Rio do Infante, so called by him after João Infante, the captain of his consort vessel, the S. Pantaleon, and now known as the Great Fish River.

This map of 1489 is most memorable as being the first on which the outline of the continent of Africa is distinctly, even if not quite correctly, laid down; for, although the explorations of the Portuguese had at that time extended along the east coast of Africa as far only as the Great Fish River in 33° 20' S. lat., the entire contour of the continent is nevertheless completed on the map by the ingenious expedient of supplying from Agathodaimon's Map of Africa, accompanying Ptolemy's 'Geography,' the remainder of that east coast from the Red Sea downwards as far as Cape Prasum (Cape Delgado or Cape Punna?), to which point that geographer expressly states the coast had been visited, but "beyond this the country is unknown." And the same map of 1489 includes the course of the Nile, with its two lakes and its sources in the Mountains of the Moon, as also its two great tributaries, the Astapus and Astaboras, taken likewise from Agathodaimon's map.

Although no scale is marked on this map of 1489, it was evidently drawn in due proportion; the Mountains of the Moon, placed by Ptolemy in 12° 30' S. lat., being laid down at a corresponding distance north of the parallel of Cape Negro, on the west coast, the latitude of which Cape is 15° 50' south.

Senhor Castilho states that the "padrões" set up by his countrymen were each surmounted with a Cross, "as a symbol of the protection which was ever invoked for our conquests, and in the hope that communication might be thereby opened with Prester John, who was reported to hold the Christian faith." It was, however, only by some extraordinary confusion of ideas that the mysterious potentate reigning in the far East could have been thus identified with a sovereign dwelling in the interior of Africa, of whose existence intelligence had then just been obtained through the discoveries of the countries of Benin and Congo, on the west coast: and this error is the more inexplicable because, in this very map of 1489, the dominions of Prester John are distinctly marked as lying in the extreme east of the continent of Asia, on the Sinus Magnus, beyond the Aurea Chersonesus of Ptolemy,—the China Sea of the present day,—where we find the inscription, "Hic dominatur Presbyter Johannes, Imperator totius Indie."

The story, derived from the original sources, of how this error arose, has been well told by Senhor Costa Quintella, in the 'Annaes da Marinha Portuguesa' (Lisboa, 1839, 4to.), Vol. I. pp. 200, 201. In 1486, D. João Affonso d'Aveiro, on his return from Benin, brought the intelligence that the powerful monarch reported to reign in the interior of Africa, could only be the "Preste João"; and as the Priest was a common topic of conversation in India, and the king (João II.) having learnt from some Abyssinian priests who had come to Spain and from some monks who had been to Jerusalem, where they had been commissioned by him to obtain information respecting this potentate, that the country of the Priest was above Egypt and extended as far as the southern ocean; and D. João d'Aveiro being learned and expert in the art of navigation and in matters relating to cosmography, he called together the cosmographers of the kingdom to consult with him on the subject.

The Board of Mathematicians, combining all these reports with Ptolemy's description of Africa and with the discoveries of the Portuguese on the west coast of that continent, were of opinion that this unknown prince must be the Priest John; and it seemed to them that if the exploration of that coast were continued further southwards, a point would at length be reached, at which the coast would necessarily change its direction and turn to the east. This conclusion was self-evident; and therefore the king decided on sending some intelli-

gent persons both by sea and by land, who should undertake to solve this important problem.

Accordingly Pedro de Covilham and Affonso de Paiva were despatched by land on a mission to this African Prester John, whilst Bartholomeo Diaz de Novaes was sent by sea on the expedition on which, in 1487, the Cape of Good Hope, at first called by its discoverer Cabo Tormentoso, or the Stormy Cape, was rounded and a portion of the east coast of Africa explored. It is interesting to remark that in the map of 1849 the name is "Cavo de Speranza," that is to say, "Cape of Hope"—not "of Good Hope."

I shall not here concern myself with the results of these two expeditions further than as regards their operation on the cartography of Africa, and the influence thereby exercised on the minds of subsequent geographers and travellers. It has been seen that the mathematicians and cosmographers of Lisbon combined the reports received from the west coast of Africa with Ptolemy's description of that continent. After the Cape of Good Hope had been rounded by Diaz, they combined the positive results of his explorations on the east coast of Africa with Ptolemy's description of the same coast and of the interior of Africa as represented on Agathodaimon's map, and so produced this remarkable map of 1489, of which one portion was positive and real, and the other hypothetical and traditional.

But though substantially adopting Ptolemy's views respecting the Upper Nile, the constructors of this map of 1489 were anything but servile imitators. In the various manuscript copies of Agathodaimon's map the number of streams rising in the Mountains of the Moon, and flowing into the two lakes of the Nile, are differently represented,—being six, eight, ten, eleven, twelve, and in the 'Burney MS. No. 111,' in the British Museum, an indefinite number of rough scratches with the pen; whereas in the map of 1489 the western lake is shown as receiving only two streams and the eastern lake likewise only two, one of which, however, has a double source. And these four streams are marked as if they all ran through and across the two lakes respectively, and issued from them at points exactly opposite to those at which they each entered them. These fancies of the cartographer, which have no more reality than the larger number of streams as arbitrarily marked on the several copies of Agathodaimon's map, require to be thus particularly noticed, because they became accepted and treated by the subsequent geographers and cartographers of Portugal and other European nations as if they were the results of actual observation; and, indeed, they are so considered by some persons even at the present day. Moreover, on the map in question the names Astapus and Astaboras are made to change places; the latter river, which thus becomes the more westerly of the two, having given to it a second head-stream.

It is a mere truism to say, though it is a fact that should always be borne in mind in the consideration of the subject, that none of the details thus introduced into the map of Africa could by any possibility have been derived from the explorations of the Portuguese in or previously to the year 1489, or even from any native information obtained by them respecting the interior at that early period; but, like the delineation of the east coast of Africa as far as Cape Prasum, these details were solely and exclusively founded on the text of Ptolemy and Agathodaimon's map. When, in the course of their subsequent explorations, the navigators of Portugal became acquainted with the whole of the east coast of Africa, they filled in the same on their *portulanos*, or sea-charts, from their actual surveys, in substitution for the incorrect outline provisionally adopted from Ptolemy and Agathodaimon; and their many beautiful maps, of which fac-similes have been produced by the care of the Visconde de Santarem, M. Jomard, and the Conde de Lavradio, demonstrate with what surprising accuracy those surveys were made.

But, whilst the Portuguese geographers and cartographers, with commendable discretion, did not hesitate to accept the authority of their own practical

marine surveyors, in preference to that of the great cosmographer of Pelusium, as regards the coast line of Eastern Africa, they inconsiderately and inconsistently allowed his crude and imperfect ideas respecting the interior of that continent and its great river to remain undisturbed and unquestioned. Thus it was that, whilst correcting the coast-line, they retained the delineation of the course of the Nile, its lakes and head-streams, and the Mountains of the Moon, substantially as they had been introduced into the map of 1489 from that of Agathodaimon; and this fantastic and erroneous image was thenceforth used as a lay-figure, which they proceeded to clothe, in the most heterogeneous manner, with the results of the positive information obtained from time to time on both coasts of Africa, and also in Abyssinia; whereas reflection might have taught them, that, if the divine Ptolemy's acquaintance with the sea-coast, which Syrian and Greek navigators had personally visited, was so defective and inaccurate as it was now proved to be by their own countrymen, his knowledge of the interior, which was founded solely on the hearsay evidence of the same Syrian and Greek navigators, must necessarily be still more erroneous and insufficient. For it must be regarded as purely accidental that the great southern extension attributed by Ptolemy to the Basin of the Nile should so closely coincide with its actual limits as determined through the explorations of the greatest of African travellers, Dr. Livingstone; and it would indeed be swearing *in verba magistri*, were it contended that either Ptolemy or his chief authority, Marinus of Tyre, possessed the means of arriving at any other than most general and indefinite conclusions respecting the interior of Africa, which, hidden from them and all the civilized world both in previous and in subsequent ages, is only beginning to be revealed to ourselves at the present day.

CHARLES BEKE.

### Science Gossip.

PARTLY from their inconvenient size and partly from their remote habitat, our knowledge of the Cetacea a few years back was very slender. The exertions of the Scandinavian anatomists abroad and of Mr. Flower in England have since largely increased our information. M. van Beneden has added a contribution to the history of the order in a long paper on the Entozoa of the Cetacea.

THE Germans having found that the eggs sent from a distance for the wounded in the hospitals were often rotten by the time they reached their destination, have applied to Frhr. von Liebig for a remedy: he suggests that each egg should be smeared over with bullock-fat, so as to protect the shell from the external air.

THE last meeting of the Académie des Sciences was merely formal, and it seems probable that all meetings of the Institute will be suspended for the present.

DR. GUYON, one of the oldest surgeons of the French army, is dead. He was the author of a monograph on Yellow Fever, and other medical works.

ALTHOUGH Italian wines have not, for various reasons, been popularized in this country, a probable result of the present war will be to develop, for a time, the wine commerce of Italy. A new work by Signor Felice Garelli, 'La Coltivazione della Vite in Italia,' published at Turin, affords interesting information on Italian vineyards.

M. FEDOR THOMAN, a laborious but little known French mathematician, is dead. He had been for some time engaged in a work on the Integral Calculus.

THE Fauna and Terebratula Janitor of the North of Sicily are well described in the paleontological studies of Signor Gaetano Gemellaro, 'Sulla fauna del calcare e terebratula Janitor del Nord della Sicilia,' published at Palermo.

WHAT may be called a return current in ethnological movements is the reported fact of a batch of Persian gipsies finding their way to Lahore.



## FINE ARTS

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

*The Testimony of the Catacombs and other Monuments of Christian Art.* Illustrated. By the Rev. Wharton B. Marriott. (Hatchards.)

IN the work before us, the author of 'Vestiarium Christianum' has contributed another example of that mode of turning antiquarian studies of artistic subjects to the support of the Reformed Church, and of opposing the theories and dogmas of the Church of Rome, which might have reconciled the Puritans to Art in sacred service, and, as we know they loved Art in other offices, have tempted them to reform it, rather than to banish it from all but secular use. Had they done so, Art, which has unquestionably been among the most potent servants of Roman Catholicism, might have been brought to testify against what Mr. Marriott, and those who hold with him, declare to be the wilful corruption and prostitution of an older form and purer direction of worship. It cannot be contested by any who possess more than superficial knowledge of the question, that Mariolatry—we employ the term in no offensive sense—developed in an extraordinary manner in the Middle Ages, and bore the character in some respects of a "revival" of faith; whether or not corrupt in its proper nature, is not our point. That the cultus of the Virgin would have been strange to those ancestors of ours who carved in granite records of early Christianity, is satisfactorily proved to those who have met on lonely Cornish moors, in graveyards, and in churches which retain sculptures older than themselves, everywhere the Crucifix and the Cross, and nowhere sign, symbol, or recognition of the deified Mary. This, without literary confirmation, would be enough for students in Art; but sufficient light also gleams from many a time-dimmed or wilfully-tarnished page. That the Roman Catacombs should bear similar testimony, and be invoked to witness, would have been, not long since, a wonder; and it is surprising that discoveries made by recent excavators should serve as proofs of changed modes and directions of worship in the Romish Church. But it will be new to many that it may be made to appear how, even so lately as the last century, when many works of this order were "restored," and in centuries far remote, "restorations" were made, in which pre-eminence was given to the Virgin Mary, of the pictures, and a false authority created for those claims of dominion over her sister Churches which Rome puts forth.

Strange as it may seem, it is but right to say, that if, as we are disposed to do, we admit the conclusions of inquirers like Messrs. Marriott, Parker, and others, it does not follow that all these significant "restorations" were directed by a fraudulent intent. Such, until lately, was the state of archaeology that the "restorer's" habits of mind, his settled (if ignorant) convictions, the very limited nature of his vision and knowledge, and even the desire to be explicit to those for whose edification his work was executed, and who could not be expected to recognize that work from one point of view only, while all others were blank,

not only to his mind but to his very instincts, may, indeed inevitably would, lead to those alterations of paintings, in details of costumes, ornaments and symbols, which are now understood to be perversions of the meanings of the original painters, and indications of ideas which, if contemporary literary and artistic records are to be trusted, could by no means have entered the minds of the early Christian artists. How, with the knowledge that has been won, people ought to receive these evidences, whether or not they should accept the secondary readings of the pictures or revert to those which are primary, is a question with which we have no concern.

Our author divides his work under three heads: 1. That which treats of monuments of Christian Art, from the second to the eighteenth century, which illustrate the gradual development of the worship of the Virgin. 2. That which treats of monuments of Christian Art, having reference to the supremacy claimed for the See of Rome. 3. The Autun Inscription, having reference to the Sacraments of Baptism and of Holy Communion, and to the state of the faithful after death. To the last section our attention has not been directed. With regard to the first section, which is founded on a review, it is not unfair to say that the ground was already made firm under Mr. Marriott's feet, so that he could, with comparative freedom, move over a large field of inquiry, and, what is hardly less desirable by the author who desires to condense results of original as well as foregone studies, he is assured of an audience composed of those who are more or less informed on the matters with which he had to deal, and cognizant of the value of artistic testimonies. Of these testimonies we need do no more than take the following from the author's exordium:—"Early monuments are still in existence, many but recently discovered, not a few of which were either quite unknown, or known only in disguise, which are of the highest importance for their bearing on disputed questions of doctrine and discipline. And of all the fields for such research open to the student, none is more rich in hidden treasure than 'Subterranean Rome'; no records of Primitive Christianity more suggestive than the rude frescos depicted on the walls of the Catacombs, or the simple inscriptions there to be read." The works recently issued, which have dealt with these subjects, are the great but incomplete production of the Cavaliere De Rossi, the compendium of that work by Messrs. Northcote and Brownlow, which also contains some additional matter, and which bears the title of 'Roma Sotterranea,'—of this last book the section before us was originally a review,—and the anomalous but laborious 'History of Ancient Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy,' by Mr. C. J. Hemans. Having recently reviewed the last, we may say, that it presented one of the most difficult subjects to the critic, being the book of an honest and painstaking young man, whose habits of mind were moulded freely by his feelings, yet whose studies corrected those feelings, so that his judgment was out of harmony with his sympathies. Mr. Marriott is quite the reverse of Mr. Hemans; he has no sentimentality, his energies are concentrated, his sympathies are antagonistic to Rome. The Cavaliere is a pure antiquary, who recorded what he saw, and compared what came before him, without regard to con-

troversy. Messrs. Northcote and Brownlow, the English translators of part of his book, and otherwise compilers, had larger aims than these; they endeavoured to reconcile the pictures in question with the practices and dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Marriott is especially their antagonist, and so declares himself, very shrewdly and candidly admitting that he approaches the facts at issue from the opposite point of view to theirs. His work is controversial, and therefore within our scope when we treat it as connected with, and deriving its materials and weapons from, the storehouses of Antique Art. So much about the controversial aims of the author may be on our part stated, as is conveyed in the expression of an opinion that he had better have left Messrs. Northcote and Brownlow to their own devices, and written a book purely on the subject in question, which is of wider interest than that of 'Vestiarium Christianum,' and large enough to exercise the industry, acumen and tact which are Mr. Marriott's distinguishing qualities. It would, too, have been better for his own reputation to have produced an original and exhaustive work, than to trust for effect to the republication of a review, however carefully written and triumphantly successful in controversy. Provoked by the trenchant and unsparing manner in which the shortcomings—we prefer a very mild term—of the book are exposed, one cannot help some revulsion of feeling in favour of Messrs. Northcote and Brownlow. We accept this section of 'The Testimony of the Catacombs' as a review of a book which has been already criticized in the *Athenæum*, and we decline to assist in slaying the slain of Mr. Marriott, and content ourselves with commending his work to the general reader, as affording, notwithstanding its controversial aim, a serviceable glimpse, attainable without special knowledge of the theme, of one of the most interesting forms of antiquarian research; and also a concise account of the characteristics of the development of ancient Art, supplying, as that Art does, what may be called summaries of the primitive Christian doctrines, and of those which, age after age, succeeded them.

## CHURCHES IN NORFOLK.

Sept. 6, 1870.

MR. NORRIS has accused me of hasty criticism, of inaccurate observation, and of total ignorance of the parishes of Sall and Cawston. To the first charge I have to reply, that I have carefully examined the churches of Cawston and Sall in every detail. Mr. Norris controverts three of my assertions. He says that the Rector of Cawston has "too great a regard for the beauty of the screen to allow any parish painter to have anything to do with it." I repeat, that it has been retouched, and if not by a parish painter, by some dauber equally unskilled in his art. The new loose-boxes at Cawston, he says, are pitch pine, not deal; the walls of Sall choir have been denuded, not covered with whitewash. Whether by scraping off or putting on, the choir-stalls were be-limed, as I and a friend who accompanied me observed, and as Mr. Norris does not dispute. Whatever the intention, the result has been injury. Mr. Norris seems to have been so enchanted with the new coat of plaster that he thought nothing of the old wood carving. The serious mistake of one species of fir for another I may have made; but this is no excuse for the dilapidated roof, the loosened brasses, the built-up windows of Sall, and the ignorant, trumpery new work at Cawston. I described these churches that those who cared to

study two noble examples of the Perpendicular period might hasten to fall before it was in ruins, and to Cawston before it was ruined. If my note has the further effect of rousing the inhabitants of these parishes to a sense of the duty they owe to the treasures under their charge, I shall be delighted to have accomplished so much more than I expected.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE complete estimate for the restoration of Chester Cathedral is said to be 55,000*l.*, or rather about 60,000*l.* The work will occupy about three years, and when it is done, whatever else may result from its performance, the artist will no longer enjoy the solemn expression and venerable beauty of the wind-eaten dark red stones of the tower. In the same way, the noble Norman Church of St. John in Chester may have been improved by being scraped to the bones, but it has lost all that rendered it dear to the painter, delightful to the antiquary, pathetic to the worshipper. The estimate for works at Gloucester Cathedral is 45,000*l.*, of which only a third is yet obtained.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Library and Museum of the Corporation of London, designed in a good, suitable, and plain style by Mr. H. Jones, are progressing satisfactorily on the site which was found for them adjoining Guildhall, with a front towards Basinghall Street, and abutting on the Bankruptcy Court.

OUR contemporary, the *Builder*, in the number for last week, has an article, in the tenor of which we heartily agree, headed 'The True System of Art Action.' The following startling passages are of so great a significance that we venture to ask for a justification of an assertion which gravely affects the competence and judgment of some unnamed person in public trust:—"Nearly everything remaining of the past has been more or less 'restored,' or is now in a rapid process of restoration; or, in other words, the whole or part of the real and true impress of the mind and hand of the original executive artist has been obliterated, or is now being obliterated, and in some instances, as in the British Museum, actually washed away by powerful chemical agents, to clean them, as it is termed." All our readers will join with us in hoping that a mistake lies at the bottom of this assertion. We have felt that, of all places in the world, none seemed so secure for antiquities and works of art as the British Museum. We know that this grave charge is by no possibility applicable to more than three or four individuals. It is due to them, no less than the public, that our contemporary should substantiate what it has stated.

THE large towns are beginning to take measures for establishing Museums of Art, especially applicable to their respective industries. We hear that Birmingham has begun with a subscription of 1,200*l.* At Sheffield, Mr. W. Bragge, the new Master Cutler, has just declared it his intention during his year of office to establish a museum in Sheffield useful to the art industry of the town; and at a meeting which was held for the purpose of appointing a committee to promote the work, Mr. Cole, on behalf of the Science and Art Department, stated what assistance in aid could be demanded from the Government.

THE Galleries of the Louvre are closed for the present. A Commission, of which M. Ravaissou is a member, has been appointed to take care of them and their contents.

THE Church of St. Ouen, Jersey, one of the most interesting edifices of its kind, has recently been restored and opened for use.

THE cathedral of Toul has been damaged by the fire of the Prussian batteries; in Strasburg, as our Paris letter states, the valuable public library, which comprised many precious MSS. and printed books, and works of art in general, besides churches and other structures, have been ruined by the besiegers, who bombarded the city as well as the

fortress. If Herr Gregorovius, instead of writing silly verses about the flames fusing Germany into unity, would try to induce his countrymen to spare the town, he would be doing a service.

THE *Rivista Europea* for September mentions two new works of the young sculptor, Signor Cesare Fantacchiotti, as specially worthy of notice. They are a statue representing 'Ambition,' and another entitled 'L'Incanta.' Amongst other recent works of sculpture is an infant Bacchus, modelled by Signor Emilio Zocchi.

### MUSIC

#### BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THERE is but little to add to the notice of the new oratorio, 'St. Peter,' in last week's issue, but something must be written respecting Mr. Benedict's preface to the work. His argument, or rather apology, was only issued on the day of performance, on the 2nd inst.—after the commentary on the book which appeared in the *Athenæum* of the 3rd inst. had been written. Mr. Benedict's explanation of his treatment of the Scriptural subject is certainly curious. He maintains that St. Peter's career could not be compressed within the ordinary limits of a libretto, owing to the "important events of the Apostle's life, and all the significance of his character and position he illustrated." Mr. Benedict, who claims therefore the authorship of the book, as well as the composition of the music, without reference to the aid afforded by another gentleman, referred to in Mr. Chorley's letter last week (*ante*, p. 315), adds that his aim has been rather to illustrate Peter the Disciple than Peter the Apostle; and his object moreover has been not to treat the chief personage concerned in any symbolical or representative capacity. But the arranger of the book declares his attempt was confined to set a few events in St. Peter's life most provocative of musical treatment, and to exhibit the fisherman of Galilee as an object of Divine regard. If the meaning of Mr. Benedict is to be gathered from cloudy words, it is that his book of 'St. Peter' is not intended strictly as an Oratorio that is presumed to be coherent and consistent, but the texts selected are simply episodes; in other words, the composer ignores everything which he does not find convenient to set. This apologetical argument fully confirms the Mendelssohn theory, that St. Peter was not a good subject for musical treatment, and hence the multitude of extraneous texts dragged in by the concocter of the book, the effect of which is to render 'St. Peter' in the entirety of the handling so dull and heavy. The numbers which were re-demanded by the President of the Festival (the Earl of Bradford) did not represent the feeling of the auditory. The unmistakable signs of approval were for the air "O thou afflicted," sung by Madame Patey, and the air "O that my head," given by Mr. Santley, and the chorus "The deep uttereth." The encoired pieces were, "The Lord be a lamp," the unaccompanied quartett "O come let us sing unto the Lord," sung by Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Patey, Messrs. Cummings and Santley, and the solo "I mourn as a dove," given by Mdlle. Tietjens. Mr. Sims Reeves made no effect with the three tenor airs assigned to him, although he sang them carefully and devotionally; but the themes were dry and monotonous. 'St. Peter' will be heard at Exeter Hall, no doubt, and at the next Norwich Festival; and the composer will do well to cut and curtail—in some instances by entire excision and in others by judicious pruning.

A few lines must suffice for portions of the prolonged week's programme. The revival of 'Naaman' was the re-production of a standard work, and must not be regarded as solely a compliment to the conductor. The Oratorio, but for the war, was to have been produced this autumn both at Stuttgart and at Berlin. At the former capital, 'Eli' was performed in 1868, with signal success. Both productions, as stated in the *Athenæum* when first brought out, are essentially representative oratorios of the purely Italian sacred school, but the orchestration is based on German forms. 'Na-

man' evidently produced a deep impression at its execution on the 31st ult. The President exercised his privilege of giving the signal for encores by demanding the repetitions of the trio "Haste! to Samaria let us go," the chorus, "God, who cannot be unjust," and also for the quartett "Honour and glory," but the demand was not complied with, Mr. Sims Reeves going on at once with the next recitative. The auditory, however, looked for the repetition of the Triumphal March, and for the *contralto* air so beautifully sung by Madame Patey, "I dreamt I was in Heaven." The other artists besides these just mentioned who took parts as principals were, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Drasdil, Madame Sherrington, Messrs. Cummings and Santley. Miss Wynne, who, both at Hereford and Birmingham, has gained ground, is now leading native soprano, and was the worthy successor of Madame Patti in the music of 'Adah.' Madame Sherrington did not efface the recollection of Madame Rudersdorff's artistic singing, in 1864, of the 'Shunamite.' Drasdil succeeded Miss Palmer, and Madame Sainton-Dolby divided the *contralto* music with Madame Patey. Messrs. Cummings and Santley resumed their original characters, Gehazi and Elisha. The oratorio ought certainly to have been called by the name of the prophet who wore the mantle of Elijah, rather than by the title of the Syrian chief, whose ills of life were made much too prominent by the late Mr. Bartholomew, the author of the book, the words of which are too disagreeably suggestive at times. The composer must be accorded the credit of having set the subject with such skill, fancy, and power, as to weigh down the objections to the libretto; and no higher compliment has been paid to his music than in the complaint, that it is too tuneful—too overflowing with cloying melody. Considering that Handel has, in his masterpieces, so freely made use of these themes in his early Italian operas, the supporters of the dry and ugly system for the sacred school are confuted in their criticism by their own idol. 'Eli' and 'Naaman' have both outlived the controversy as to the sacred and secular styles.

Mozart's 'Requiem' was executed on the 'St. Peter' morning, the solos by Mdlle. de Murska, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. The tenor music in 'Samson' was divided between Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon Rigby, and Cummings. Mdlle. Tietjens, who has been in good voice during the meeting, had the *bravura* air, "Let the bright Seraphim," with the invaluable trumpet *obbligato* of Mr. T. Harper. Amongst the solo players, Mr. Edward Howell (son of the leading contrabasso), Mr. Radcliff, and Mr. Barret must be specially praised for their effective execution in the 'William Tell' overture, which was encoired enthusiastically, as was also the 'Egmont' overture on the night of the Beethoven selection. The giving of two pianoforte concertos, and a Sonata for pianoforte and violin, evidenced the good taste of the Birmingham amateurs, for the three pieces were listened to with evident pleasure, long as the works are; Beethoven's E flat Concerto, Op. 73, the greatest of his seven pianoforte productions, with orchestra, and his Sonata in E, Op. 23 (dedicated to Count Von Fries), and Mendelssohn's G minor having been selected, with Madame Arabella Goddard as pianiste, and M. Sainton, violinist. The lady played very finely both concertos, especially in the E flat, the "Emperor," as it is called. M. Sainton, whether as *chef d'attaque* of an orchestra or as a soloist, is a most vigorous and accomplished performer. In the sonata he was right in playing as he did with such subdued elegance and refinement, for the pianoforte part is really first fiddle in the composition, which, however, is by no means the finest specimen of the ten Sonatas for piano and violin of Beethoven. One of the sensations at the three Evening Concerts was the combination of the two best tenors of the day, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Vernon Rigby, in Costa's popular trio, 'Vanne a colei'; Mdlle. Tietjens being the soprano. It was rapturously re-demanded. The *timbre* of the voices of the two tenors is singularly similar, and the blending thereof told admirably. Mention should be made of two pianoforte accompanists;



for, although there are myriads who affect to accompany the voice, there are but few who can be signalled out as being really exceptional in tact and skill; the first was Madame Arabella Goddard, in the 'Adelaida,' Beethoven's exquisite love song, and the second Signor Randegger, in Blumenthal's florid accompaniment to the ballad of 'The Message': both of these airs were effectively sung by Mr. Sims Reeves.

If the Festival, in the way of executive ability, has exhibited signs of decided progress, the results in the creation of new works having the elements of permanent popularity are certainly very doubtful. The Committee of Management have been most liberal in their commissions to composers, but the former are not to blame if they have not been able to command success, for which every good chance is afforded by securing the finest orchestra in the world, the most thoroughly-trained and tuneful chorists, and the most prominent talent available as principals. It is singular that, in the selection of subjects for setting, every composer has made a mistake,—a lesson, perhaps, for the future, that musicians should co-operate more sympathetically with authors and poets in the choice of themes for musical handling.

#### MENDELSSOHN'S 'ELIJAH.'

It would seem superfluous at the time present to say a word concerning Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' were it not a fact that there is "everything new under the sun,"—as those professing to write history make us remember ever and anon.

As an illustration, it was startling to read the other day in the columns of a contemporary, a "full, true, and particular" account of the production of 'Elijah' at Birmingham, which took place scarcely a quarter of a century ago: and to be told that Grisi, Signor Mario, and Miss Dolby were among the original artists who (as the French have it) "created" the Oratorio. Grisi and Signor Mario sang one or two Italian pieces after the close of 'Elijah,' from which it would seem as if the Directors fancied that the greatest work of modern times might want "backing up." The principal soprano on the occasion referred to was the late Madame Caradori-Allan; who troubled the composer greatly, by requesting him to transpose to a tone lower the air "Hear ye, Israel," which passes into the chorus "Be not afraid," in order to suit her convenience. This, of course, could not be done. "It was not," she said, "a lady's song." He was much annoyed, too, by her finical and mannered delivery of the recitative, "Arise now; get thee without," which precedes the Chorus of the Vision. The principal tenors were Mr. Locket and Mr. Hobbs. Owing to the limited compass of the latter gentleman's voice, the song "If with all your hearts" had to be transferred to the younger singer, who may be said to have begun his career of popularity by the effect he produced in that lovely and tender sacred melody. The contralto was Miss Maria B. Hawes; Miss Anne and Miss Martha Williams were the assistant soprano and contralto singers. Miss Bassano, too, sang in some of the concerted music. Staudigl was the original *Elijah*.

At the pianoforte, I heard the *solo* parts of the oratorio, as they arrived in fragments, gone through, at the house of Mendelssohn's friend Moscheles, in the presence of the composer. He had been so much hurried that year by other continental commissions as again and again to express fear that he could not be ready in time, and declared that he would never tie himself so closely again. How undecided he was on the eve of presenting his masterpiece, and how little he considered it complete, are proved by the fact, among others, that he doubted whether he should not suppress the song "O rest in the Lord." "It was too sweet," he said. His friends urged him at least to try its effect. The lady who was to sing it was anxious, in the fine old English fashion, to conclude it by a long shake on the closing notes. "No," said the composer, "I have kept that for my orchestra," and archly played that shake in the

accompaniment for the flute, the effect of which is so delicious. The lady, I fear, was not altogether satisfied.

The amount of changes made by Mendelssohn after the first performance of the Oratorio, in which only eight pieces were enclosed, is very large. The scene of the widow and her son was re-written. So, too, was the scene for Jezebel, which even in its amended state was avoided by *contralti* till Madame Viardot had produced in it one of the sublimest dramatic effects ever heard in an orchestra. The vocal trio for angels was an afterthought, having been originally a duet for the second soprano and contralto, with a triplet accompaniment. This weakened the effect of the subsequent lovely chorus, "He watching over Israel," and was removed accordingly in favour of the movement as it stands. The recitative introducing the superb scene of the Vision, was re-written again and again, and only at last, I believe, was allowed to retain its original form. Mendelssohn intended, I know, to re-model the final chorus. I am not aware whether this was done.

It seems like only yesterday that before our going into the Hall, he said to me, "Now stick your claws into my book. Don't tell me what you like—but tell me what you don't like." When all was over, we came together again; and he said, in his merriest humour, "Come, and I will show you the prettiest walk in Birmingham." He took me to the banks of a canal, bordered by coke and cinder heaps. We walked and talked there betwixt two bridges for more than an hour; and the patience with which he considered the remarks which,—in obedience to what, with me, was equivalent to a royal command,—I had ventured to note, lives in my mind as one of the most precious proofs of that fairness, modesty, and condescension to the suggestions of his inferiors, of which any true story of his life must contain so many instances. It may be as well, seeing that so many mis-statements are abroad, to put the above facts and corrections on record, for the use of biographers to come.

HENRY F. CHORLEY.

#### Musical Gossip.

THE receipts of the late Birmingham Festival are, we perceive, the largest on record.

FROM the German papers we learn that Herr R. Wagner was married, on the 25th of last month, to Madame C. von Bülow.

IN the month of November an opera, by Johann Strauss, the prince of waltz-writers, entitled 'Ali Baba,' is to be brought out at Vienna; the libretto is by Herr O. F. Berg. The Vienna public anxiously awaits, it is said, the first performance. The same subject, however, has been treated by Cherubini in an opera of the same name.

A SHORT essay on Palestrina, entitled 'Elogio di Giovanni Pierluigi Palestrina, principe della Musica Sacra,' has been published at Rome by Agostino Bartolini.

A NEW opera, 'Aida,' by Signor Verdi, will be performed for the first time at the Cairo Theatre. The composer is said to have already received 150,000 francs from the Khedive of Egypt, for whom it is being written. The libretto is by Signor A. Ghislanzoni, and the subject was proposed by the distinguished Egyptian scholar, Mariette.

SIGNOR MABELLINI'S new opera, 'Fiammetta,' which was recently performed in Milan, has been received with much favour, not only by the public, but by the musical critics of Italy.

THE *Rivista Europea* states that at the Balbo Theatre, in Turin, Señor Arieta's comic operetta, 'Il Mozzo,' has been performed for the first time, but was not very successful. The composer is the Director of the Musical Conservatoire of Madrid.

THE youthful Signor Ettore Mariotti has finished an opera, entitled 'Fedra,' which is shortly to be brought out in Venice.

#### DRAMA

##### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WORDINESS is the characteristic defect of Mr. Taylor's dramas. 'The Ticket of Leave Man' alone among recent works of this author, is free from the prosiness resulting from an attempt to explain by words, rather than actions, the dispositions and tendencies of the various characters. In 'Handsome Is that Handsome Does' this fault is especially noticeable. The story, interesting enough, though simple, is embarrassed and impeded by the dialogue, and also, to a certain extent, by some of the *dramatis personæ*, and by a portion of the action. In this case, as in many other cases, one fault has led to another. Useless characters being introduced, it is necessary, in order to furnish a pretext for their presence, to find something for them to do, and a great deal for them to say. The main action becomes more and more retarded by episodic speech and movement, and a short and fairly-telling piece is converted into a long and unwieldy drama. Did not such a charge, in the case of so prolific a writer as Mr. Taylor, appear preposterous, we should say that the new drama showed marks of inexperience. An attempt, such as has been made, to bring upon the stage a party of lads fresh from the university, and to depict their various idiosyncrasies, seems like the essay of one ignorant alike of the resources of our stage and the rules of dramatic effect. In cases wherein the humours and eccentricities of characters taking no very active part in the main plot are introduced,—as, for instance, in 'The School for Scandal' and 'Les Vieux Garçons'—the highest care is necessary, first, in limning the characters; next, in furnishing them with a *raison d'être*; and lastly, in securing for their exponents actors capable of playing parts of the highest importance. The manner in which Sir Benjamin Backbite or Crabtree is now performed turns into ridicule a whole representation of 'The School for Scandal.' On the first production of the piece the parts were assigned to actors as competent as Dodd and Parsons. All these requirements have now been neglected. The characters of Cambridge undergraduates introduced into the new drama were better indicated by the play-bill than by spoken dialogue; their presence was not justified by any purpose they served, while their exposition was, as might have been expected, a serious menace to the fortunes of the piece. At the close, 'Handsome Is that Handsome Does' was favourably received. The success it obtained was due, however, to the merits of the acting in two or three characters, and to the effects and scenery introduced during its progress. The plot shows the courtship of a Westmoreland lass and a youth of noble birth, who, while forming one of a so-called reading party located in the Lake district, has seen and fallen in love with her. From the opposition between rustic sturdiness, integrity, and honour, as exemplified in the heroine, her father, a Dale farmer, and her lover, a Dale schoolmaster, and aristocratic infirmity, as shown in the hero, or diplomacy and astuteness, as exhibited in his father, Lord Claremont, the more striking positions of the play are brought about. These are fairly contrived, and told satisfactorily enough upon the audience. Outside them, however, all was meaningless. A youth perpetually catching butterflies, a second pronouncing with a drawl everything he met with "bad form," and a third jumping in and out of windows, together with a classical "coach" misquoting Latin, become very tedious; while a North country wrestling-match and a view of a storm amid the hills, though scenically effective, are dramatically weak. The play, accordingly, cannot expect to obtain a lasting hold upon the public, though such measure of temporary success as skilful catering for the requirements of the modern play-goer can acquire is likely to belong to it. It was, as regards the principal characters, fairly supported. Miss Mattie Reinhardt as the heroine strengthened the favourable impression she had previously made, and displayed tenderness and sensibility; Mr. Compton, whose return to Lon-

don boards was warmly hailed, played *Joshua Gauthwaite*, the Dale schoolmaster, carefully and well. The feelings of a proud, strong and sensitive nature were cleverly indicated behind a thoughtful, humorous and slightly cynical bearing. Mr. David Fisher gave a representation, satisfactory in the main, of *Lord Claremont*. In this gentleman's acting there is, however, a little over-airiness. He walks with too conscious grace, and moves too frequently from his hips. The defect is now, we suspect, too deeply implanted to be removable. Its existence, while it can scarcely be said seriously to detract from the merits of Mr. Fisher's performances, undoubtedly interferes with their effect. As *Matthew Fleming*, a Dale farmer, Mr. Belmore gave one of those clever portraits of rustic physiognomy of which a whole series may now be counted. In make-up, in acting and in speech, the representation was alike clever. Its sole defect was a melodramatic touch introduced once or twice when the farmer dashed his cap upon the ground at the climax of a well-delivered speech or on some similar occasion. Westmoreland is near enough to Scotland for the canny Dalesman to have learnt never to display disrespect for any article of personal attire, and above all things to avoid rashly submitting it to the chance of injury. Mr. C. Warner was tolerable as the juvenile hero of the drama. As a friend of the heroine, Miss Charlotte Saunders squeaked a song that might as well be omitted. The peculiar treble of this actress suits burlesque better than comedy, more especially as it is quite unintelligible,—a fact which, in the case of burlesque, may be supposed to tell in its favour. Miss Marie B. Jones, a new actress, made a not unsatisfactory *début* in London as a young lady of fashion.

#### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE Princess's Theatre re-opened on Wednesday with a new drama by Mr. Dion Boucault, entitled 'The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick.' Irish dramas have a strong family resemblance. The same lesson is in most of them, taught by the same characters, almost in the same manner. The abstract qualities with which they deal are the loyalty of Irish dependents, the gallantry of Irish chieftains, the devotion of Irish maidens, and the baseness of Irish traitors. Tell the plot of one, you tell that of all. A brave leader, outlawed for love of his country, is persecuted by a renegade, who covets his estate and mistress. Private animosities are thus blended with public feuds. After the hero has gone through every variety of adventure and peril, he owes his safety to three causes: the fidelity of his dependents, the heroism of the woman who loves him, and the magnanimity of the English Government. This plot is that of 'The Rapparee.' It is that of a score of previous works. The resemblance it bears to former plays of its author does not end with the plot: its characters are all recognizable under thin and transparent disguise; and the very speeches put into their mouths provoke from us the smile due to old acquaintances. If, however, Mr. Boucault's play is a mosaic, it is none the less a clever piece of workmanship. It is clever and well proportioned. No useless weight encumbers it, no episodic interest diverts the attention. From first to last it marches steadily forward, and there is hardly a line in its dialogue that needs to be excised.

The last act of the three acts into which it is divided is, we should suppose, the shortest in the English drama. Considered as a spectacle intended to lure the public for many months to come, it has one great fault. Surely the object of a management should be to render the theatre as comfortable as possible to those frequenting it. At the outset of this entertainment, however, a fire-scene is presented, so suggestive of danger as to thrill with fear the minds of the more nervous portion of the audience, and to leave an apprehension of calamity during the rest of the performance. Managers and scene-painters assure the public that their scenes are perfectly safe, and the public very wisely refuses to believe their assertions. Mr. Boucault's drama does not need the aid of the fire-scene,

the introduction of which is consequently the more indefensible: but nothing short of a grim calamity will stop these scenes, which grow yearly more and more frequent. The play was well mounted and well acted. Some scenery of a very artistic kind had been prepared, and in the main was favourably received by an audience, which, however, failed to rate at its full value a fine and ingenious representation of a beacon tower and keep, which was in its way altogether unique. Mr. Vezin enacted the hero with admirable power, and was well supported by Messrs. Clayton and Rignold, Miss Katherine Rodgers and Miss Margaret Cooper. Mr. Clayton's representation of a Dutch General was a very clever piece of character-acting; Mr. Shiel Barry, an actor new to London, sustained ably the part of an Irish peasant.

#### GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ballad-opera of Charles Dibdin, 'The Quaker,' was produced at this house on Monday. So many additions have been made to its music that little opportunity of judging of the original is afforded. When we state that 'Cherry Ripe,' 'Why are you wandering here, I pray,' and 'Here's a health to all good lasses,' are sung during the performance, the fact is apparent that no special regard for the composer and no wish to exhibit the music and verse of a particular epoch dictated the revival. The whole was dull. Miss Tremaine, as *Cicely*, sang the pleasant song 'Why are you wandering here, I pray' exactly as it ought not to be sung, filling it with unmeaning *roulades*, and delivering it in a blatant style, instead of giving it the dainty, crisp and almost staccato utterance it demands. Miss E. Farren was lively as *Lubin*, Mr. Aynsley Cook quiet as *Steady*, Mr. Stoye exaggerated as *Solomon*, and Miss Annie Goodall spiritless as *Gillian*.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

THE version of 'Kenilworth,' to be produced at Drury Lane, is in four acts. The third act will include a reproduction of the entertainments at Kenilworth described by Scott. Miss Fanny Addison will play *The Queen*, Miss Neilson *Amy Robsart*, Mr. T. C. King *Varney*, Mr. Tavarez, a Mexican tragedian, *Tressilian*, Mr. Wright, *Mike Lambourne*, and Mr. R. Vokes, *Flibbertigibbet*.

A NEW drama, entitled 'The Sons of the Forge; or, the Blacksmith and the Baron,' has been played at the Britannia. Its author is Mr. Hazlewood, a well-known producer of similar compositions.

MR. PHELPS will appear at the Queen's Theatre on the 14th inst., when Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' will be produced.

TWO new dramas by Mr. Watts Phillips are in the hands of the management of the Queen's Theatre.

THE Winter season at the Strand will commence on Saturday evening, when a new burlesque, entitled 'The Idle Apprentice,' will be produced.

THE receipts at the Parisian theatres and other spectacles during the past month amounted to the exceptionally low sum of 580,000 francs. A proposition to close them was unfavourably received by the new Government, and a certain number of Parisians still flock nightly to the Comédie to hear Got declaim Corneille's verses, or to the Gaité to see the ballets and tableaux of the 'Chatte Blanche.' The Gymnase has changed its programme, and produced the 'Demi-Monde' of Alexandre Dumas *filz*. Rehearsals of 'Les Contes des Fées' are proceeding at the Délassements-Comiques.

'LA PATRIE EN DANGER,' a six-act drama by MM. Duprez and Leroy, has been produced at the Beaumarchais Theatre. Its scene is Châlons, at the time of the invasion of Blucher.

THE *Journal de Toulouse* announces the death, in his twenty-ninth year, of the celebrated gymnast Léotard.

THE period originally fixed for re-opening most of the Parisian theatres is deferred. At the Odéon, October instead of September is named for the

commencement of the winter season. The company at this house has been greatly reduced by the calls of the army, MM. Pierre Berton, Parel, Clerk, Rebel and Eugène Provost, with the prompter, being among the number of those withdrawn.

THE French paper *Le Sport*, looking at operative matters from an equine point of view, notices that in the new opera by Wagner, to be performed at Munich, there is a scene in which six horses will gallop across the stage in the midst of the flames of a mimic conflagration.

A DRAMA entitled 'Clelia, la Perla del Trastevere,' founded on Garibaldi's novel 'Clelia,' and written by Signor Alessandro Sabbadini, has been published by Barbini, at Milan.

PLAYGOERS during this last season will remember the favourable impression created by a young French actor, M. Marius, during the production of M. Hervé's *opéra bouffe* at the Lyceum Theatre. We hear with deep regret that M. Marius has fallen before the walls of Metz, while serving in the French army.

THE most perfect of Italian *caratteristi*, the most genuine actor of Italian comedy, Signor Cesare Dondini, who it was rumoured some time ago would retire from public life on account of failing health, has, it is said, determined to quit the stage at the end of the next Carnival. He leaves a void which will be filled with difficulty, and at present there is no one to take his place.

IN an amusing sketch of theatrical matters in Italy, contributed by Signor Valentino Carrera to the *Rivista Europea*, the writer, who is himself an author of plays of merit, expatiates on the difficulty which managers and authors have in finding good supernumeraries. It seems that, in Italy, managers of theatres are very often at a loss for persons who can act, with some slight degree of intelligence, the subordinate and generally mute parts of peasants, guards, courtiers, and others; out of six thousand persons who it is calculated undertake to perform the supernumerary parts, scarcely one hundred have any aptitude or understanding fitting them for their part. The pay of a supernumerary averages from fifty centimes to one *lira* a night; and at Turin there are plenty of workmen who for twenty-five centimes are quite willing to remain the whole night muffled up as Romans. At Florence the best supernumeraries are furnished by the Società Tramagnini, but the assistance of this society, composed of twenty persons, is not to be had for less than fifty *lire* a night. If, however, the supernumeraries are generally all at sea when a piece is being performed, yet they have some excuse, as we are informed they are frequently not called previous to the last rehearsal.

BOOTH's theatre at New York has re-opened with Mr. Jefferson as Rip van Winkle. Wallack's theatre is occupied with the drama 'Our Fritz,' in which Mr. Emmet sustains the principal character, — a German who speaks imperfect English.

AT Salvador, in Central America, the Theatre of the Union is being constructed by the Government.

#### ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

"Do You Love Me, Master!" ('Tempest,' act iv., scene 1.)—The objection to Mr. Crossland's suggestion is, that it spoils the rhyme. *Move* rhymes with "go," "so," "toe," and "no!"; but "now" has a different sound. In the play, Ariel coquets with Prospero, exacting from her master the testimony of his warm approval, by hypothetically questioning the fact. In modern parlance, she "fishes for a compliment"; it was sure to come, for Prospero needs her services. *Now* rhymes with "brow," the forehead—Sonnet 106; and with "bow," a genuflexion, in Sonnet 120. A. H.

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